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Semi-Centennial Anniversary

1849-1899

Philadelphia County Medical Society

1849-1899

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The Philadelphia Medical Journal

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Edited by DR. GEORGE M. GOULD

\$3.00 PER ANNUM

The single aim of the trustees and the editors is to publish a journal for the profession, of the profession, and by the profession. To this end, the Philadelphia Medical Publishing Company is composed mostly of medical men, in order that the ownership and control should be strictly professional. The Company is its own publisher, so that by thus neither of omission nor of commission can commercial interests influence a line of the reading columns.

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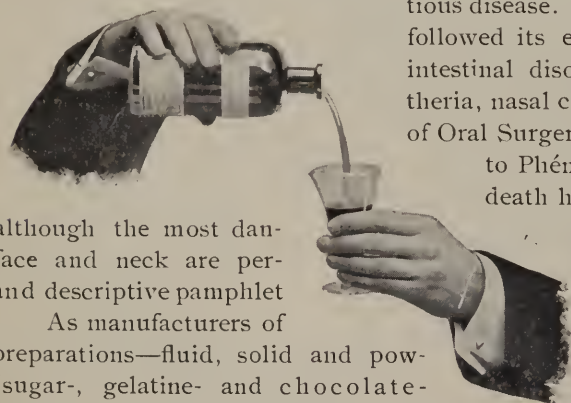
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PHILADELPHIA
COUNTY
MEDICAL
SOCIETY.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL
ANNIVERSARY.

January 16th, 1899.

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1899
Semi-Centennial

of the

Philadelphia County Medical Society

The PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY was organized January 16, 1849, and has had an uninterrupted existence since that date. Fifty years will, therefore, have elapsed on January 16, 1899, when it is proposed to celebrate in an appropriate manner its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. The Society has appointed a Committee to arrange for the celebration of this event. This Committee has decided that the exercises shall consist of an oration, a sermon, and a dinner.

The oration will be delivered by Dr. J. Chalmers DaCosta on Saturday evening, January 14, 1899. Notices of this meeting will be duly issued. On Sunday evening (the following day) Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, at which all the members of the Society are urged to be present. The sermon will be delivered in the First Baptist Church, N. W. Cor. Broad and Spruce Streets. After the sermon a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Mutual Aid Association of the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the date of the Anniversary, January 16, 1899, the Committee has decided to arrange for a dinner to be held at Horticultural Hall, and it is hoped that every member of the Society will be present. At this dinner it is expected that speeches will be made by various members of the Society; also by a few prominent physicians of other cities, and by representative men of the other learned professions who may be present as invited guests.

With the object of securing as large an attendance as possible at the dinner the subscription has been fixed at the low price of three dollars per plate. It is urgently requested that all the members of the Society will subscribe, and, furthermore, honor the event by their presence. Wine will not be furnished except to invited guests; all members who desire wine can procure it at their own expense.

To enable the Committee to make timely arrangements, it is important that all contributions shall be in hand as soon as possible, and not later than January 1. They may be sent to Dr. James Tyson, Chairman of Sub-Committee on Finance, 1506 Spruce Street; or, if more convenient, handed to any member of the Committee. Each member of the Society is urged to respond promptly.

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DR. JOHN B. ROBERTS
DR. JAMES TYSON
DR. W. B. ATKINSON
DR. GEO. M. GOULD
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Dinner.

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*The office of President was vacant. Dr. Edward Jackson, who was President, resigned on account of his removing to Denver, Col.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
DR. JOHN H. MUSSER.

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DR. JOHN LINDSAY.

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DR. COLLIER L. BOWER.

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DR. ELWOOD R. KIRBY.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society originated on December 11, 1848, in a meeting of physicians held at the College of Pharmacy, then on the south side of Zane Street above Seventh Street. Among the men interested in the movement were Dr. Samuel Jackson, late of Northumberland, Drs. Condie, Bell, Jewel, Hays, Emerson, Bond, Patterson, Chamberlaine, Parrish and Fox. The minutes of this meeting show that Dr. Bell read so much of the Constitution of the State Medical Society as related to the organization and functions of county societies. The new society was founded in accordance with the provisions of this law. A subsequent meeting was held on December 18, when it was resolved that the persons comprising this meeting do now "resolve themselves into the Philadelphia County Medical Society."

Although December 18, 1848, was thus the true birthday of the Society, the first "stated meeting" was held on January 16, 1849. At that time thirty physicians were present, and a report was made that forty physicians had signed the Constitution and By-Laws of the new organization. The record, however, shows that 47 physicians subscribed to the Constitution and By-Laws under date of January 16th, 1849. The names of these physicians are as follows: D. Francis Condie, Isaac Hays, Geo. B. Wood, Samuel Jackson (late of Northumberland), Henry Bond, Samuel Jackson, Alfred Stillé, John Bell, G. Emerson, H. Gibbons, Francis West, Anthony E. Stocker, Wm. Byrd Page, Isaac Parrish, Geo. W. Norris, Geo. Fox, Wilson Jewell, Thos. S. Reed, Jacob Huckel, Samuel Lewis, N. C. Reid, Chas. M. Griffiths, Amos W. Griffiths, M. M. Reeve, Henry S. Patterson, Henry Y. Smith, R. J. Levis, A. F. Leib, Geo. G. Chamberlaine, John Neill, John F. Meigs, David H. Tucker, Robert Foster, Wm. Mayburry, Thos. F. Betton, Thos. Hobson, James A. McCullah, Frederick A. Martin, Jos. Warrington, Jas. W. Leiper, W. H. Fingley, John M. Pugh, Washington L. Atlee, Wm. Curran, Francis G. Smith, Jr., D. Paul Lajus, Jos. Carson. Dr. Samuel Jackson, late of Northumberland, was elected President, and D. Francis Condie, Secretary. Dr. Alfred Stillé is the only survivor of these early members.

It is seen by this account of the origin of the Philadelphia County Medical Society that it was founded as a constituent part of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which had been organized at Lancaster in April of 1848.

The American Medical Association, to which the State and County Societies owe allegiance, originated in Philadelphia in May, 1847. The incorporation of the Philadelphia County Medical Society occurred October 2, 1877. The present membership of the Society is nearly 725.

One of the most important steps in the history of the society was the establishment, in 1878, of the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, for the purpose of furnishing pecuniary assistance to disabled members and to the needy families of deceased members.

THE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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DR. JOHN B. ROBERTS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
DR. M. S. FRENCH. DR. N. HICKMAN.

TREASURER, SECRETARY,
DR. JOSEPH S. NEFF. DR. M. O'HARA, JR.

In February, 1878, Dr. Henry H. Smith, President of the Society, inaugurated a movement for the "establishment of a 'Beneficial Fund' for the relief of the families of such members as may require the fostering care of the Society." This effort eventuated in the organization of the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, which was incorporated on the 25th of September, 1878.

All members of the parent Society are eligible to membership in the Mutual Aid Association.

The object of the Association is to afford pecuniary relief to needy members and to the widows and orphans of, and other dependents upon, deceased members, when they require such aid. The annuities are paid at Christmas and at the end of June; and orphan annuitants are given a sum of money as an "outfit" when they reach the period of life at which the annuity ceases.

The Association needs for the proper performance of its charitable work a great increase in its endowment fund, as the low rate of interest obtainable on safe investments restricts the available income. Every member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society is requested to aid the Association by becoming a member and by obtaining subscriptions from the public for its charitable work.

1849

1899

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Philadelphia County Medical Society,

JANUARY 14th, 15th, 16th, 1899

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Saturday, January 14th, 1899.

ORATION—J. CHALMERS DA COSTA, M. D.

At the Hall of the College of Physicians, N. E. Cor. Thirteenth and Locust
Streets, 8 P. M.

Sunday Evening, January 15th, 1899, at 8 O'Clock.

SERMON—REV. KERR BOYCE TUPPER, D. D.

At First Baptist Church, N. W. Cor. Broad and Spruce Streets. Collection for benefit
of Mutual Aid Association.

Monday, January 16th, 1899.

BANQUET.

At Horticultural Hall, Broad below Locust Street, 7 P. M.

Tickets for Banquet are to be obtained from Chairman of Finance Committee,
1506 Spruce Street.

Then and Now.

ORATION BY J. CHALMERS DA COSTA, M. D., JANUARY 14, 1899.

We meet this evening for the purpose of commemorating in an appropriate manner the fiftieth birthday of the Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, and I rise to speak in answer to an instinct well-nigh universal, which bids nations, institutions and individuals pause from time to time and contemplate their past.

The Chinese are a peculiar and an interesting people, and in many of their customs the pathetic is strangely blended with the ludicrous, and the practical is curiously linked with the absurd. But one custom they have which seems almost wholly admirable. Once every year a mandarin puts aside his usual daily occupations, visits the tombs of his ancestors, reflects upon their careers, contemplates their achievements, endeavors to draw lessons from their experiences and in so doing mingles celebration with worship, two distinct yet colleague'd acts, which enhance each other's beauty, as do snow and moonlight or as rock and river. To look back in such a spirit is to have impressive lessons sink into the soul. It is to appreciate the inevitable succession of cause and effect and to know the vast and far-reaching influence of things apparently trivial. It is to recognize that man is not a mere isolated point in an ocean of immensity, that he is not free from responsibilities, but that he is a link in the chain between two infinities, that he is the child of Yesterday and the parent of To-morrow, that he is born with privileges and with responsibilities, and that both privileges and responsibilities are transmitted to his descendants. To thus look back soothes the mind and rests the brain—it is as the cooling draught to the parched pilgrim of the desert—as the gentle sleep to eyes weary of the pageantry of commerce and to ears tired of the turmoil of money-getting.

To-night we will imitate the mandarin, will view the records of our ancestors, will light the page of the present with sunbeams of

the past, as we sit at the feet of Clio the muse of history, the famous daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. I shall not attempt to present a consecutive record, nor will I try to give a detailed account, will deal with many things besides the county Society and with much besides medicine, will here set forth a hint and there trace a line, will here relate an episode and there sketch a fact, and will construct of things in general an address made up of shreds and patches.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society was founded January 16, 1849—fifty years ago. Not so long ago if measured merely by the process of the Sun, a period within the memory of many who are still living, but an infinite distance in the past if gauged by revolutionary changes and great events. The real way to measure time is by changes and events. As Festus has it :

“ We live in deeds, not words,
In thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.”

Fifty years ! What a multitude of things have come to pass in this busy half century of time. Beliefs, once thought immutable, principles then held to be eternal, have been brushed aside as so much dross. The iconoclastic and ruthless hand of Time has cast down many statues once niched high in the world's esteem. Names once great have been forgotten, and other names, then unknown, have replaced them on the blood-warm lips of men. Tens of thousands of marvellous inventions have abridged distance, economized time, increased production, facilitated exchange, subdivided labor, and stilled pain. These inventions and the spirit which produced them have wrought more wonders than were ever conjured by the seal of Solomon or by the lamp of Aladdin. We see resulting from them modifications, changes or absolute alterations in business methods, financial ideas, political beliefs, scientific tendencies, religious tenets, moral views, modes of thought, tastes, habits, customs, and amusements. Some of these inventions, for

instance, that one which enables us to imprison the sun's heat and force it to draw our chariots, and that one which permits us to harness the lightning and make it illuminate our streets, have destroyed ancient callings and given rise to new avocations. Every one of these forward steps has brought good to some and harm to others. The absolute good of progress is not always obvious. The glorious chariot of progress casts a shadow and in this shadow crawls every noisome reptile and springs every noxious plant, and the dust from the wheels of this chariot is composed of perished hopes and of dead ambitions. It seems as if wealth must cast the shadow which we call poverty, and as if additions to the house of Dives mean subtractions from the den of Lazarus. The world is not quite purified yet, and progress is far from complete. There is much to do in the future, there are yet giants to conquer, there are yet dragons to slay. We have more homes than had our ancestors, but also more prisons—more libraries but more alms-houses—more philanthropists but more lawyers—more school-children but more tramps. We have among us still in fearful intensity those problems which have in the past excited the anxious and apprehensive interest of the sage, the statesman and the philosopher, those Sphinx's riddles to fail to answer which is to be destroyed. Here is drunkenness, here is pauperism, here is prostitution, here is madness, here is Vice with her bared talons, here is Crime with her gleaming fangs. When we contemplate the gains and losses, the sorrows and pleasures, the griefs and joys of fifty years of time, we are inclined to cry with the poet,

“Are God and Nature then at strife
That Nature lends such evil dreams,
So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.”

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight has been called “the year of revolutions.” In that year the streets of many continental capitals ran with blood, thrones swayed or crumbled, and sceptres shook in palsied hands. Violent revolutionary outbreaks occurred in Italy,

Germany and Austria. In Ireland fierce revolutionists clamored for the repeal of the union. The angry flame of Chartism swept over England. Louis Philippe was driven into exile by the raging brutal mob of Paris.

In 1849 the flames of revolt had largely burnt into embers of discontent, although a practically united Hungary bent on throwing off the Austrian yoke, followed with mad enthusiasm the banner of Kossuth.

What of things in general in 1849?

Victoria had been upon the throne of Great Britain almost twelve years. William Ewart Gladstone, the grand old man of Liberalism, who was so lately laid to rest in England's "temple of reconciliation and silence," was then a Tory in opposition to the liberal ministry of Lord John Russell. The Duke of Wellington was still living in Walmer Castle. Thomas Carlyle was in Chelsea, viewing with jaundiced eye the "thirty millions of people mostly fools," and writing the life of Sterling. Macaulay was finishing the third volume of his wonderful history. Thackeray, fresh from the triumph of *Vanity Fair*, was writing the adventures of Arthur Pendennis. Dickens, after dazzling the world with *Dombey and Son*, was writing *David Copperfield*.

Francis Joseph had ascended the Austrian throne a few weeks before and had taken on himself the burden of sorrows, calamities and misfortunes without end.

Louis Napoleon was the Prince-president of France and even then was revolving in the depths of his melancholy mind the details of the coming plebiscite and the coup d'état. Thiers, accepting the Republic, was immured in his library, finishing "The History of the Consulate and Empire." Count Cavour, with persistence that nothing checked, with courage which never faltered, and with ability both subtle and daring was striving to make a united Italy. Otto von Bismarck was already dreaming of blood and iron, of treaties made but to be broken, of a splendid German Empire with a puppet Hohenzollern at the head and Bismarck at the helm.

There were thirty States in the American Union, Wisconsin

having been admitted a few months before. The contending political parties were the Democratic and the Whig. The great territories known as California and New Mexico had been added to the Union by the Mexican War, and then as now there were angry recrimination and fierce dispute as to the deaths of our soldiers in camp and battle, and as to the necessity or advisability of territorial acquisition. The curse of slavery was on the Republic and threatened to split the nation asunder, and the Wilmot proviso was producing the most bitter controversy. Manufacturing industries were developing with amazing rapidity, the Democrats said because of and the Whigs asserted in spite of the Walker revenue tariff. Gold had been discovered in California, the papers were filled with stories of wonderful strikes, and 200,000 Argonauts were facing all kinds of hardships and perils as they slowly moved towards the land of splendid hopes. A vast expansion in the area of operations for mining coal and a great improvement in mining methods were taking place because of the enormous growth in the use of machinery. The first oil well was not bored in Venango County until 1858, and the whale fishery was still an important calling, although the extensive use of gas was greatly affecting it. Every year scores of ships sailed from Nantucket and New Bedford, Salem and Falmouth, for the Arctic regions, the coast of Africa, the coast of Brazil and the Pacific in search of the right whale and the spermaceti whale. The great trades-union movement was becoming formidable and organized labor was assuming a peremptory attitude in its demands. The famine in Ireland and the political discontent in all European countries drove tens of thousands of emigrants to our shores. Electricity was ceasing to be a toy of the scientist, and the silent heralds of Morse were beginning to fly along the wires. The sewing machine had been invented by Howe in 1841 but had not yet been accepted by the public. McCormick had invented the reaper in 1831 but it had not yet driven out the scythe. The iron-footed messenger whose breath is steam was beginning to link cities, to cross rivers, deserts and mountain ranges and to penetrate virgin forests, but still in many sections of our vast

country travellers went on foot, or considered themselves fortunate to be able to ride in an emigrant wagon, in a 'bus, in a stage or in a canal boat.

The locomotive of 1849 differed greatly from the iron horse of the present day. It often had no cab. It usually had but two driving wheels whose diameter was about four and a half feet. It burnt wood, had a slow-working slide-valve throttle, a huge funnel-shaped stack, was destitute of a cow-catcher, air brakes, injectors, automatic oil cups, a spark arrester, and a thousand ingenious contrivances which are familiar to all who understand that marvel of mechanism, the modern locomotive engine.

The Senate of the United States was at this period never called a club of millionaires. It was not regarded as a collection of corporation attorneys and office brokers, it was composed of law-givers not law-sellers; it numbered among its members some of the ablest and purest orators and statesmen of the Republic. The roll of the Senate bore the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, John M. Clayton, Thomas Corwin, John J. Crittenden, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas. James K. Polk was President of the United States and was soon to give place to Zachary Taylor, "old, rough and ready" as he was affectionately called, who was crowned with the laurels of Buena Vista where he had defeated Santa Anna. Geo. M. Dallas was Vice-President and was about to give way to Millard Fillmore. James Buchanan was Secretary of State. William M. Marcy was Secretary of War. Robert J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in that house sat Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson and Horace Greeley. Winfield Scott, "old fuss and feathers," was one of the martial heroes of the nation and was particularly dear to the people because he had refused the chief magistracy of Mexico.

Henry Wardsworth Longfellow had written Evangeline two years before. Oliver Wendell Holmes had recently become professor of Anatomy in Harvard. James Russell Lowell was writing the

Bigelow Papers. Nathaniel Hawthorne was plotting out the Scarlet Letter. Edwin Forrest was being acclaimed as the first tragedian of the day. Washington Irving had just published Mahomet. Prescott had been crowned with the honor of election to the French Academy. Motley was being scored by the critics because of his novel Merry Mount. Whittier was attacking slavery in burning lyrics. Emerson was visiting his great contemporary and friend Carlyle. Cooper was actively engaged in literary work. William Cullen Bryant was editing the New York *Evening Post*. Edgar Allen Poe was going to his grave, a grave which was to cover so much sorrow and so much greatness. Edison was but two years old. Andrew Jackson had been dead but four years, and was still the St. Andrew, the first of Democratic tradition. Percussion caps had just been thought of, the screw propeller had just been born, negro minstrel entertainments were novelties, and a glass of lager beer had not yet been drunk in the United States. Blotting pads were not used and letters were dried with sand. Houses did not have furnaces, sleeping rooms in Winter were icy cold and beds were warmed with warming pans before retiring. The apprentice system existed. Junior clerks always swept out the office. Sneak thieves were few and bank counters had no wire netting. Newspapers did not publish extras. Children as a rule made their own toys and base ball bats. Tobacco chewing was very common but gentlemen never smoked in the streets. Negroes were rigidly suppressed. Quill pens and gold pens were generally employed. Church going was far more common then than now. Cigarettes were never used. It was vulgar to wear a mustache. Mrs. A. J. Bloomer, of Homer, N. Y., in this year invented bloomers.

Philadelphia in 1849 differed greatly from the Philadelphia of to-day, although names familiar then are often met with still, and some few of the good old traditions have not entirely perished.

The city was not showy, was quiet; visitors considered it dull and its inhabitants distant and unsocial. But it was a most comfortable city to live in, and there was no more cultured society in

the country. The hospitality of a Philadelphia gentleman was proverbial and often alcoholic, for it was the day of Santa Cruz rum, high flavored port, Oliviera Madeira and punch sweetened with guava jelly. Its inhabitants boasted that it was a true American city, for it contained fewer foreigners than either New York or Boston. The traditions of the Revolution were by no means dead. There were men living who as children had heard the liberty bell toll out the message that rang throughout the world, and who some years later had jumped from their beds and run to the windows, as the watchmen called out, "half past three and Cornwallis surrendered." There were great numbers living whose fathers had crossed the Delaware with Washington, had wintered at Valley Forge, had been in the fight at Germantown, and had seen the surrender of Yorktown. The ideas and beliefs of the Revolution were active still. The deeds of the heroes of the Revolution were known to every citizen. The people were patriotic before anything else. They loved their country and were proud of it. The 4th of July was the greatest day of the year, and Christmas and New Years were nothing to it. The broad-brim hat and the sugarscoop bonnet were more commonly seen in 1849 than in 1899, and the old Quaker ideas permeated society, and influenced if they did not direct, tastes, habits, business methods and official ideas.

This influence tended to ultra-conservatism, to narrow-minded views in many things, to a suppression of the softer emotions and the finer feelings, to an inordinate respect for money, but also to moral purity, personal dignity, rigid personal and business honor, political integrity, truthfulness, and love of justice if not of mercy.

Fifty years ago the city had not been consolidated and the area now known as Philadelphia consisted of the city proper and of various districts and townships (the Northern Liberties, Frankford, Kensington, Kingsessing, Southwark, Moyamensing, Weccaco, West Philadelphia, etc.)

The city proper lay between the Delaware and the Schuylkill, and Vine and South Streets, and its population was 120,000. The population of the entire county was about 400,000.

John Swift was mayor of the city. City councils was composed of very different material from that extraordinary and infamous pirate crew which legislates for us to-day. The foremost citizens of Philadelphia were once proud to serve the people and the people were proud to have them as city fathers. Such men as Horace Binney, John Rodman Paul, Theodore Cuyler, Geo. M. Wharton, W. Heyward Drayton, A. J. Lewis and John Price Wetherill were councilmen. The Philadelphia bench was widely known for its ability and purity, and the Philadelphia bar was celebrated throughout the continent. Pleading or presiding in our courts were William M. Meredith, Horace Binney, David Paul Brown, George Sharswood, James Thompson, George M. Dallas, John Cadwallader, William J. Duane, and John Sergeant.

This city was the medical centre of the country, its medical authorities were revered far and wide, and every ambitious medical man in the United States looked towards a chair in a Philadelphia college as the crowning point of his career. Philadelphia still possesses great schools and eminent teachers, and is still a medical centre, but she has rivals in New York, Baltimore and Chicago. It is the narrow-minded policy of some public officials which gives aid and comfort to our rivals. Hospital teaching should be encouraged in all institutions, and not discouraged in any. Post mortem examinations should be permitted far more often than is the rule. The coroner's physicians should invariably be men of the highest scientific standard, students should attend the official examinations, and the necropsy classes should be what they are in Paris. It is true that we have more medical students than we had in 1849, but rival cities have gained more than we. We educate a smaller proportion of American students than we used to. In 1849 the University of Pennsylvania had 508 students, the Jefferson Medical College had 480 students, the Pennsylvania Medical College had 90 students, the Philadelphia College of Medicine had 91 students, the Franklin Medical College had about 40.

One of the most influential physicians in the country was Dr. Geo. B. Wood. He was a famous teacher, a celebrated author and

practitioner, the founder, with Dr. Franklin Bache, of the National Dispensatory. He was tall, broad-shouldered and slender, his skin was almost olive, his nose was prominent, his face was wrinkled, he had scanty eyebrows, wore a wig and always dressed in sombre black. At this time he was fifty-two years of age and was physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Professor of Therapeutics in the University, and had not yet succeeded Chapman as professor of Physic.

His life was an unending round of labor, and if we agreed with Carlyle that genius is the infinite capacity for labor, we would say he had genius, but great originality he did not have.

John K. Mitchell, the professor of practice in Jefferson College, was a medical philosopher and a famous man. No man was ever loved more by his patients and his students. He was tall, portly and handsome. His face was manly and genial, and his smile warmed the heart to see. At this time his hair was black, lightly touched with gray. He dressed in black with the exception of his vest which was white. He was a versifier of no mean power, a most attractive public speaker, a chemist, a physiologist, a scientific author and a most successful practitioner. In his essay on the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarial Fever, with the inspiration of the poet and the prescience of the philosopher he anticipated many of our present views regarding the action of fungi in producing disease. This remarkable essay is found in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for 1849. He was one of the first to point out the value of rest in spinal troubles and to suggest the nervous origin of rheumatism.

Nathaniel Chapman, the professor of practice in the University, was a learned, brilliant and eccentric man. His witty sayings were celebrated, and to listen to the conversation between Chapman and his particular friends, Godey and Judge Conrad, was a privilege to be sought for. His mouth was large, and while his eyes were remarkably keen, his face was strangely wrinkled. His voice was peculiar, because he had a cleft palate. He, too, dressed in black. He had been a private pupil of Rush, and had also studied under Abernethy,

in London. He held the chair of practice in the University for 34 years. He was physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, the first president of the American Medical Association, and the first editor of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. He wrote a work on therapeutics and *materia medica*, and many of his lectures were published in book form.

Charles D. Meigs was professor of obstetrics in Jefferson. His versatility was wonderful. He was a learned man and a scholar, a wise man ; in spite of his squeaky voice a speaker and teacher of remarkable power. He was dramatic, eccentric, witty, lovable, much given to interesting stories and odd remarks, and even towards the end of his life was as enthusiastic as a boy. He was of medium height, stood erect, and was rather thin. His thin and sallow face was fringed with brown whiskers. His head was large, but his forehead was narrow. Nature made him a great actor, and his lecture upon post-partum hæmorrhage was a dramatic masterpiece. He taught so as students could not forget. In post-partum bleeding he believed in turning out the clot, and he would stop before a student, peer into his face, and say, "What would you do in post-partum hæmorrhage, turn out the clot?" would pass to the next student and repeat this, and so on. No one forgot who heard him even once. He had a famous controversy with Holmes regarding the contagiousness of puerperal fever, and maintained that chloroform was a very dangerous agent. A most kindly, conscientious, lovable and redoubtable man.

Wm. Gibson was the professor of surgery in the University. He was an able surgeon, a classical scholar, a learned man, but of a violent and passionate temperament, which lead him into innumerable quarrels. He was the first surgeon to tie the internal iliac artery.

Robley Dungleson was the professor of physiology in Jefferson. He was not original, but was considered the most learned man in the medical profession of America. His knowledge was encyclopædic. He wrote a library of successful works. His Medical Dictionary and his History of Medicine are still frequently consulted.

He was born in England, and had begun practice in London as an obstetrician, when Thomas Jefferson brought him to the University of Virginia in 1824. He came to Philadelphia in 1834.

Thomas D. Mütter, then only 38 years old, was professor of surgery in Jefferson. Gross says "he was of medium height, slender, and graceful in form, with bright eyes and a handsome forehead. His voice was remarkably clear and distinct and had unusual strength and compass." His manners were charming. He was a follower of the French School of Surgery, and was particularly noted for plastic and orthopædic operations. He was not an original man, he wrote but little, and in operating was prone to lean somewhat on the strong arm of Joseph Pancoast.

Joseph Pancoast, the professor of anatomy in Jefferson, was one of the most remarkable surgeons of the day. It was as an operative surgeon that he was at his best, rather than in the library or the lecture room, and Keen has said that he shared with Bernard von Langenbeck the distinction of being the greatest operator of the time. He was bold, brilliant, resourceful, his anatomical knowledge was perfect, his steadiness of hand and keenness of eye were proverbial, and he was a successful clinical teacher. His work on operative surgery was fiercely attacked by the critics, but it was a success.

Hugh L. Hodge was professor of obstetrics in the University. He was a man of wide and growing celebrity. His nose was long, his hair was curly and brushed up high, he wore gold spectacles, his walk was solemn, his face was broad, but was occasionally illuminated by a sweet smile.

Dr. Samuel Jackson was a man of great intellect and learning. He was not only learned but was wise. He was more than a practitioner, he was a medical philosopher. He was a delightful lecturer and a very eloquent speaker. He was for many years professor of the institutes of medicine in the University.

Among other eminent medical men we may mention Dr. Paul Goddard, Wm. E. Horner, Robert Hare, Franklin Bache, René La Roche, Isaac Hays, John Rhea Barton, George Fox, George W.

Norris, Samuel G. Morton, James McClintock, D. Francis Condie, W. P. Dewees, Isaac Parrish, W. W. Gerhard and Washington L. Atlee.

At the time of which we write the ships of all nations entered the Delaware, and boats sometimes lay four deep at our wharves. American ships manned by American sailors sailed from Philadelphia for all parts of the globe—to Rio, to the West Indies, to the East Indies, to the Isthmus, to California, to Liverpool, to London, to Londonderry, to Amsterdam, to Havre, to Malaga, to Portugal, to Calcutta, to China, to Manila, and to the Guinea coast. Philadelphia merchants were widely celebrated for their probity and enterprise; the word of one of them was as good as his bond, and any man who broke his word became a business outcast and a social Pariah.

Among the best known merchants of the period from 1829 to 1849 were the Welsh family, John McCrea, Lewis Clapier, Isaac Norris, Henry Pratt, Samuel Archer, William D. Lewis, Chas. Ritchie and John C. Da Costa.

The methods of business were very different then from now, when cable communication brings us next door to the most distant nations, and steam reduces a voyage to days which then occupied weeks. In 1837 the first steamboat had crossed the Atlantic, and several lines of steamers had since been organized. The Cunard line began to run steamers in 1839, and the first mail to cross the Atlantic in a steamer was taken over in 1840. In 1849 most transportation was still effected by swift sailing boats, the American packets and Clipper ships being especially famous. The captain navigated the boat and a supercargo took charge of the cargo out and the return cargo. The cruises were often very lengthy. There was danger from the elements, and in Chinese and West Indian waters danger from pirates. Insurance rates were very high. A boat might leave this city loaded with manufactured goods for Rio, sail from Rio to Liverpool with hides, tallow and coffee, from Liverpool to Havre with shoes and woollens, and from Havre home with light wines, brandy, silks and laces. A trusty supercargo

was given large discretion, and on his judgment and intelligence success largely depended. Stephen Girard did not believe in giving them discretion; he gave them orders and insisted they should follow them even if unexpected events made such a course lead to inevitable loss. He said, "Obey orders if you break owners." John C. Da Costa pleased Henry Pratt by disobeying an order as he was wont to say that "every sensible man knew there were times when he must disobey orders to save owners," and "only a sensible man should be a supercargo." The position was a training school for merchants, and a few successful voyages were apt to make a supercargo into a junior partner or a merchant on his own account.

Fifty years ago the houses of the well-to-do were rarely more than three stories high. They were broad and roomy, and were built of red brick, with white marble facings. Back of each one was a large grassy yard. The shutters were closed promptly at sun down, the steps and pavements were washed every day, summer and winter, with an almost religious zeal, an observance which greatly excited the surprise of strangers and the wrath of pedestrians. Houses contained no furnaces, no bath rooms, no water pipes and the room doors were not locked. The front door contained a plate with the owner's name upon it. Many of the poorer houses were of frame, and fires were frequent and disastrous. Very high buildings and iron buildings were unknown. The pavements were of brick. The streets were paved with the resentful and enduring cobble. Trees were numerous and large. The chief thoroughfares were illuminated with gas, but the jets were not lighted on nights when the moon was out. The police were called watchmen, wore no uniforms, and could shelter themselves in watch-boxes, which houses were frequently attacked by Bacchanalian revellers. The water works had been moved from Penn Square, and this area was ragged and unfenced. Duck ponds could be found on Broad street. There were woods on Poplar street; there were open fields on Frankford road. Knockers were often seen. There were no letter boxes, news stands, messenger boys, cabs, photographs, or eye-glasses. Oranges and bananas were luxuries.

There were no canned fruits or foods. The use of ice was much less common than now.

St. Joseph's Hospital, recently opened to patients, was considered especially salubrious, because of the wide expanse of open fields around it. South street was called Cedar ; Locust street was Prune ; Sansom street was George ; Arch street was often called Mulberry ; Race street was Sassafras. The streets west of Broad street were called Schuylkill 8th, Schuylkill 7th, etc. The omnipresent and pugnacious English sparrow had not been imported, and the squares were inhabited by friendly squirrels. There were no street cars, and passengers were conveyed about in lumbering busses, which seemed to run according to the taste and fancy of the drivers. No omnibus came in from west of Broad street after 10 P. M. There was no bridge at either South street, Walnut street, Chestnut street, or Girard avenue. The wire bridge at Fairmount was considered a wonderful masterpiece of engineering skill. The first telegraph office had been opened five years before. The Pennsylvania Railroad was being built. There were three trains a day for Norristown and three trains a day for Germantown. Passengers from Germantown took the 'buss at the Commercial Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, and were carried to the depot. Cope's packets sailed for Liverpool from Walnut street wharf. These celebrated boats often crossed in three weeks. Every old Philadelphian will remember the Tuscarora, the Tonawanda, the Susquehanna, the Wyoming, and Captain Dunleavy's Saranac. Street market houses were common, identical with the one still standing at Second and Pine, which was built in 1745.

The city contained many good hotels and comfortable old-time inns. Among them we may name the U. S. Hotel, opposite the Custom House ; Jones', on Chestnut street, above Sixth ; Washington, on Chestnut street, above Seventh ; the Merchants', on Fourth street, below Arch ; the Eagle, on Third street, above Race ; the Red Lion, on Market street, above Sixth ; the White Swan, on Race street, above Third ; Bloodgood's, at Chestnut street wharf ; the Ridgway, at Market street wharf ; the Bull's Head, on Sixth

street, above Callowhill; the Black Horse, on Second street, below Callowhill, and the Barley Sheaf, on Second street, below Vine. The Black Horse, the Barley Sheaf and the Ridgway still stand.

Fairmount Park had been opened to the public five years before. Many of the foremost citizens still lived on Front street, New Market street, Second street, and the lower portions of Race, Vine, Callowhill, Spruce and Pine streets, and continued to live in these localities until the emigration westward was precipitated by the great fire which started in Brock's grocery store, July 9th, 1850.

There were only a few competent dentists, and the Pennsylvania Dental College was not opened until 1850.

There was not a single female physician, and the Woman's Medical College was not opened until 1850.

The Volunteer Fire Department was in full blast, and contained some of the most promising pugilists and politicians of the day. Some companies were very respectable and others were the reverse. At any large fire you would be certain to meet with Dr. Goddard and Jakey Tripler, Richard Vaux and Bill McMullin. The more humble and gentle the name of the company the more apt was it to be pugnacious. For instance, the Good Will would fight anything at any time. We have observed this same tendency in certain religious sects.

The electric fire alarm was not introduced until after the consolidation. When a fire occurred and was discovered by a watcher in the State House tower, the direction was signalled by taps on the bell. When there was a fire, hand engines and hose carriages were dragged by men, a shrieking crowd ran along the pavements, and quiet citizens got out of the way, as there was often a fight which would bring joy to the heart of a Comanche or Pawnee. Great disorders and riotous demonstrations were frequent. Fires were often of incendiary origin, and the firemen fought citizens, policemen and other firemen with scrupulous impartiality. In June of this year a fight in the neighborhood of Eighth and Fitzwater streets lasted all day, and two weeks later the carriage of the Franklin Hose was thrown into the Delaware by a rival company.

Organized gangs of thugs and robbers were numerous and rampant, gangs bearing such refined names as the Rats, the Schuylkill Rangers, the Blood Tubs and the Killers.

Among the chief buildings were the Arcade, at Seventh and Chestnut streets; the Athenæum, the Girard Bank, the Custom House and the Mint. The Academy of Natural Science was at Broad and Sansom; the Academy of Fine Arts was at Tenth and Chestnut; The College of Pharmacy was at Seventh and Filbert; the Chinese Museum was where the Continental Hotel stands to-day; the University of Pennsylvania was at Ninth and Chestnut; the Jefferson College was on its present site; the Pennsylvania Medical College on Ninth below Locust; the Franklin Medical College was on Locust near Eleventh; the Philadelphia College of Medicine was at the north west corner of Fifth and Adelphia.

One of the chief daily papers of the country was the *North American* and *U. S. Gazette*, edited by R. T. Conrad. Among other papers we should mention the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Pennsylvanian*, edited by John W. Forney; *Public Ledger*, published by Swain, Abell & Simmons; *Philadelphia Democrat*, the *Dollar Newspaper* in which Poe had published the Gold Bug in 1843; *Daily Sun*, *Evening Bulletin*, and *The Item*, edited by Thomas Fitzgerald. It is interesting to note that *The Item* was a weekly and was largely devoted to literature, art, the drama, and the home. The chief scientific periodicals were the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, which had been founded in 1820; *Journal Franklin Institute*, *American Journal of Pharmacy*, the *Medical Examiner*, edited by Biddle, Clymer & Gerhard; *Medical News*, founded in 1843, and the *Dental News Letter*; *Godey's Lady's Book*, *Graham's Magazine*, and *Peterson's Magazine*, were popular journals.

The numbering of the houses was carried out on a different principle from that now employed, and the number gave no information as to the street the house was nearest. Number 183 Callowhill street would now be found below Second; then it was a boarding house above Fifth. Number 219 North Second street would now be above Race; it was then above Vine.

Postmen brought mail to houses, but if you wanted to post a letter you took it to the post office, or else to some designated drug store, where you could entrust it to the uncertain mercies of Blood's Penny Delivery.

It is interesting to look at the *Ledger* for January 16th, 1849. It was published at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut, and cost one cent. It consisted of four pages, and about one-quarter of it taken up with quack advertisements, testimonials and striking cases, although they had not got to the point of publishing pictures of the saved. We see more old acquaintances here: Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Jayne's Alterative and Jayne's Expectorant, Swaim's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Townsend's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and it is affecting to note that the old philosopher of St. Petersburg is curing venereal disease with a purely vegetable remedy, and that an eminent scientist, has removed a tape-worm sixty feet long with three black heads.

The following notice appears on the first page:

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon, January 16th, at half-past three o'clock, at the Hall of the College of Pharmacy. The regular physicians of the city and county are invited to attend. The Committee on Constitution will meet at eleven o'clock.

D. FRANCIS CONDIE, Sect.

During the meeting there was a fire at Crown and Race streets, and the Osceola, loaded with emigrants for California, was being towed down the river by the city ice boat.

There are many advertisements of California goods, whale oil, sperm oil, burning fluid and camphor.

We find that the best daguerreotypes were to be gotten at Peale's room; that Donnelly sold safety-glazed capsuled blue matches; that Amos Briggs, attorney-at-law, attended expeditiously to all law business at No. 6 Spring Garden street; that Dr. Wm.

Mayberry had removed to the northwest corner of Franklin and Vine ; that Cyrus Home, who learned undertaking with Wm. H. Moore, had a large stock of lead coffins on hand ; that corns could be speedily and easily removed by Dr. Caywood's salve ; that tinsel head-dresses were popular ; that evening schools were held for married and single ladies ; that an eating house at No. 26 Market street had rabbit pie three times a week ; that Spanish cigars were fifty cents a hundred ; and that an employer wanted to hire a single man who could loan him \$200.

At the Walnut Street Theatre there was a new burlesque by Thomas Dunn English. It begun at 7 P. M., and the cost of admission to the parquette was fifty cents. At the Athenæum and National Museum (Seventh and Chestnut), there was a benefit to Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, who was to play the "Cricket on the Hearth." At the Museum Building, at Ninth and George, Signor Blitz was to perform.

Many names known in business now were known then. You could buy guns from Krider, surgical instruments from Genrig, watches from Bailey, safes from Farrel, tickets for New York steamers from Thomas Clyde, clothing from Jacob Reed, books from Blackiston, seeds from Buist, paper from Megargee, drugs from Powers & Weightman, malt from Perot, ale from Smith, optical instruments from McAllister, oils from Wetherill. Baldwin built engines, Lea published Medical books, Adams expressed goods and Peterson published novels.

Some famous public buildings which then existed have been destroyed. Penn's cottage still stands, but has been moved from Letitia street, where it always should have remained.

In 1849 there were still standing the London Coffee House, at Front and Market ; the Hultsheimer House, at Seventh and Market, in which the Declaration was written ; the Indian Queen Hotel, on Fourth street below Market, where Jefferson had lived, and the Slate Roof House, in which Adams, Hancock and Baron De Kalb had lived, in which John Penn had been born, and in which Gen. Forbes had died.

1849 is further to be remembered as a year in which Asiatic cholera visited Philadelphia.

The story of the foundation of the County Medical Society is known to you all. The American Medical Association was organized in 1847. December 11, 1848, a number of physicians of the city and county met in the Hall of the College of Pharmacy to arrange for the foundation of the County Medical Society. The first regular meeting of this society was held January 16, 1849. Dr. Samuel Jackson was the first president.

The constitution declared that the objects of the society are "the advancement of knowledge upon all subjects connected with the healing art; the elevation of the character and the protection of the proper rights and interests of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and of the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public, and subservient to the great interests of humanity."

A man to be eligible for membership "must be a citizen of Philadelphia, a graduate of a respectable school, of good moral and professional standing and a regular practitioner."

No man can become a member who has "patented a remedy or surgical instrument, who deals in patented remedies or nostrums, who prescribes a remedy without knowing its composition or who shall give a certificate in favor of a nostrum, a patented remedy or instrument."

It was aimed to make the society a forum where all respectable physicians could meet, and debate, and exchange experiences, and to bind them together, so as the rules of gentlemanly conduct and honorable dealing should be observed, and each should feel he owed a duty to the other and to the public. The society was a success. It grew year by year. In 1853 it had 220 members. At present it has over 700. It was not incorporated until 1877. The Mutual Aid Association was initiated and incorporated in 1878.

An enormous number of valuable papers have been read, and excellent debates, not always free from acrimony, have been frequent. Some of the most eminent men in the city have been

president of this organization, and we may mention Samuel Jackson, D. Francis Condie, Alfred Stillé, Samuel D. Gross, James A. Meigs, D. Hayes Agnew, Washington L. Atlee, William Goodell, Henry H. Smith, Albert H. Smith, R. J. Levis and J. Solis-Cohen.

The profession was long violently opposed to the female doctor. After the foundation of the Woman's Medical College the censors of the County Medical Society recommended that physicians should not consult with females. Much controversial literature was published. One excited individual pointed out the fact that when the Duchess of Devonshire got into politics, she obtained a butcher's vote by kissing him and he expressed great fear that if women got into medical societies they would try to carry elections in the same way. In 1867 the State Society issued a pronunciamiento against women practitioners. This declared that women could not stand the strain of practice, that their physiological necessities forbade the attempt, that if married they would neglect home duties, that they will not consent to only attend women, and that their nerves are too delicate for the work. In 1868 the County Society decided that members should not consult with women and that if any member accepted a chair in the Woman's College he should forfeit his membership. In 1871 so strong was the prejudice that Dr. Agnew resigned from the Pennsylvania Hospital rather than lecture to mixed classes. But woman, as usual, finally had her way. In 1882 the names of five women passed the censors but were rejected by the society. In 1888 the first woman was elected. And yet the earth did not rock, the sea did not overflow its banks, the stars did not fall.

" The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on, nor all your piety and wit,
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out one word of it."

In June of 1857 the County Medical Society took a positive stand against the appointment of an irregular practitioner as chief physician of Blockley. Henry Hartshorne attacked the policy of political appointments to medical positions as a fearful evil. But

since this day political powers have again and again made medical appointments for personal or political reasons. It is the curse of our government. It is a system which would send our country to fare like a prostitute in the slums, our country which seemed born to be and which should be the morning star amongst all the nations of the earth. Oh, if I had my way, I would strike that thrice accursed system dead!

The science of medicine has been profoundly altered in the last fifty years. A recent graduate to-day knows more than George B. Wood or John K. Mitchell knew after half a century of thought and study, but in spite of his knowledge he would not be nearly so useful in a case as Wood or Mitchell. Much has been gained; something has been lost. The successful physician of 1849 was apt to be a practical man. The absence of many aids on which we moderns rely forced him to cultivate to the highest degree the powers of observation. Specialties were few and the practitioner was apt to be broad, self-reliant and many-sided. The growth of specialism has been in a sense a confession of failure. It resulted from an appreciation of the fact that it is impossible to corollate all medicine by a few general rules and that the only possibility of progress is in the accumulation of great number of apparently isolated facts, which can be weighed, analyzed and compared. Specialism has done much good; it has led to important improvements, it has distinctly benefited humanity, but its place should be recognized. No man should come forth and proclaim himself a specialist any more than Wilkins Micawber, Jr. could go forth and proclaim himself a lawyer. A man should not be primarily the narrow man of one idea. He should be first the physician, and out of the abundance of knowledge he should gradually become the specialist, because of special liking, particular aptitude or peculiarly favorable circumstances. Again medical colleges should not try to make graduates specialists in all branches, but they should teach them thoroughly the great fundamentals of medical science and not encourage them to become specialists until time and experience fit them to be such.

The physician of 1849 did not possess the ophthalmoscope, a practical laryngoscope, the endoscope, the cystoscope and the X-rays. Electrical illumination as a diagnostic aid or an operative adjunct was not employed. The therapeutic uses of electricity had not been placed on a scientific basis and the value of the same agent in diagnosis was not understood. Ether and chloroform were novelties distrusted by many. Local anæsthesia was not understood. Nitrous oxide gas was not given for surgical purposes. Hypodermatic medication had not been devised. The microscope of that day stood on an erect frame and the achromatic glass was not employed. Therapeutics was a purely empirical science and was long to remain so. Bacteriology was unknown. Blood studies were rarely attempted. The study of the urine was in its infancy. Cerebral localization was undreamt of and it was supposed that the brain like the liver functionated as a whole, and had no special centres. The infectiousness of puerperal fever was still disputed. Appendicitis was practically unknown, although Hancock, of London, in this very year claimed that abscesses in the right iliac fossa rose from the appendix (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1849). Delirium tremens was treated with opium. Venesection was still frequently employed. Huge doses of purgatives were given by the most conservative men. In most asylums mechanical restraint was extensively employed, although in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, under the influence of Dr. Kirkbride it was being largely abolished along with the tranquillizing chain and the centrifugal machine. Tetanus was thought to be due to reflex irritation. The bromides had not been used in epilepsy. Nitrite of amyl was unknown. Digitalis was thought to be a heart depressant. Strychnine and atropine were not employed in shock. Drugs were often bulky and nauseous and the elegant pharmaceutical preparations of to-day were not obtainable. Calomel was given for most conditions. The salicylates were not given in rheumatism.

The injection of saline fluid into the veins, the rectum or the subcutaneous tissues had not been devised. The remarkable products of coal tar had not yet been discovered in Pennsylvania

petroleum by the French chemist Chevreul. The cold bath treatment of fevers would have been regarded as murder. Goitre was not operated upon. Brain surgery and lung surgery were not attempted except in accident cases. Intubation had not been invented. Cases of appendicitis were called peritonitis and were left to die. The battle for abdominal surgery was being opened by Lizars, John L. Atlee, Washington L. Atlee and a few others who were operating for ovarian tumors. The intra-abdominal organs other than the ovary were not attacked surgically. The bladder was only opened for stone, and Bigelow's operation had not been devised. The catgut ligature was not used. The grim spectre of sepsis was ever present where there were wounded men or men who had been subjected to surgical operations, and the world was to wait for twenty years before Lister's article on the prevention of sepsis in compound fractures was to be published. Almost all wounds suppurated. Erysipelas was very usual, hospital gangrene and pyæmia were common, the mortality of compound fractures was from forty to fifty per cent., it required from three to six months for a case of amputation of the breast to heal, and several months for the healing of a major amputation. Cancer of the breast was never cured. The Esmarch apparatus and hæmostatic forceps were not used, and bleeding in operations was profuse and not unusually fatal. The nurse of the period was very generally ignorant, often dirty, and sometimes drunk, and the modern trained nurse, the right hand of the surgeon, was just beginning to be thought of. Surgery consisted chiefly in the removal of tumors, amputation of limbs, correction of deformities, cutting for stone, trephining the skull, performing tracheotomy and dressing wounds.

How different the picture now. An anæsthetic is given without fear, and the patient passes through the dreadful drama of the operation without knowledge and without pain. The abdomen is opened unhesitatingly and surgical operations performed on any organ or viscus which may demand it. Fifty years ago Liston, in opposing ovariectomy, said the diagnosis is impossible without opening the

abdomen, he scoffed at the idea of opening the abdomen to discover what was wrong and quoted Hudibras :

“As if a man should be dissected
To see what part is disaffected.”

To-day we open the abdomen or brain by exploratory incision. The surgeon is like a bride arrayed in purity, and the teaching of Lister and Pasteur have revolutionized the world. Sepsis has been practically banished, hospital gangrene is never heard of. The mortality from compound fractures is extremely small. An amputation of the breast or of a limb is healed in a week. The patient suffers very little pain, and a pauper in the almshouse is now rendered more comfortable and is cared for better after an operation than was a king but fifty years ago.

Men come and men go but science lives and advances. Individual discoveries are glorious and worthy, but we must give due meed of praise to the hard-working obscure practitioners who, regardless of fame and wealth, apply them. Too often in this modern world even the scientist has been touched by the love of notoriety or the joy of gain, emotions which will mar his usefulness will cloud the agar in his test-tube and blur the glass of his microscope. Such men there have been, but not many. Better than such a man the dullness of inanimate dust ! Better the roadside pond which at least reflects in its stagnant bosom the glories of the firmament ! Better the pine trees singing 'neath the stars ! Our fathers did wonders with the resources they could command. The lesson of their lives is largely one of dignity, self-sacrifice, devotion to science and regard for the bonds of professional conduct and duty, and carelessness as to wealth or fame.

This is our heritage. Let us prize it justly. To be always retained if we are worthy. To be ours until we weigh the precious gold of the star-light, draw to earth the serene azure of the skies, take the heat from flame, steal the beauty from the rose, capture the glory from the sunset or strip the splendor from the radiant brow of morning.

The Ideal Physician.

Abstract of the Semi-Centennial Sermon before the Philadelphia County Medical Society
January 15, 1899, by Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL.D.,
Pastor First Baptist Church.

"Luke, the Beloved Physician Greete You."—Colossians iv : 14.

Taking these words out of their original connection and investing them with present-day significance, allow me, first of all, to place special emphasis upon the personal pronoun with which they end : " Luke, the beloved physician greets *you* " on this auspicious occasion—you gentlemen of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, as you honor this church in gathering in this Christian temple to celebrate in part the Fiftieth Anniversary of your noble organization. Almost two millenniums have rolled away since that inspired greeting of Paul's was penned, and yet across all the intervening distance between the first and twentieth century of our era the Syrian physician reaches forth his hand in fellowship and speaks to you, gathered here to-night, the word of welcome into the service and the sacrifice, the joys and the sorrows, the defeats and the triumphs of your high and holy calling. More, from his exalted place this hour, at the right hand of God, through riches of grace of the Great Physician who "went about doing good," healing the sick, curing the blind, comforting the broken-hearted and world-forsaken, Luke sends down his message, voiced by his character and conduct, which, if accepted, will bless you in this life and endlessly glorify you in the life which is to come. Receive, then, his greeting thoughtfully, prayerfully, heartfully.

Unlike Hippocrates, about whom fabulous tales are told, Luke, whom Paul describes, was a clearly marked historical personality. He was a noted physician, born, according to Eusebius and Jerome, at Antioch, in Syria, about the middle of the first Christian century. He was a Christian of Gentile parents. He was an ardent

friend of the noblest man of his day, the great Apostle to the Gentiles. He was a man of fine Greek education and learning, as is apparent from the philological excellencies of his writing. He was a "clear-visioned psychologist," as indicated by the revelations here and there in his writings of his insight into the mysteries of human nature. He was a man consecrated and devoted to his calling, as revealed by the fidelity and self-sacrifice with which he accompanied and ministered to the weak-bodied Paul during his two years' imprisonment in Cæsara, on his tour from Cæsara to Rome, and during his Roman imprisonment just before his martyrdom. Noble soul this beloved physician, described in the Old Book as "the brother whose praise is in all the churches!"

Now, naturally, we ask what was it that gave to this ancient physician a charm which has survived the ages, a name and a fame which have crossed all seas? It is that, gentlemen, which would give to any of you honor among men and favor with God. Let us look into a few of the choice elements in Luke's fine character.

(1). In the first place Luke was a *man*, in the full, grand sense of that large imperial word. He had that which lies at the base of human character; that which is more than titles or position, eloquence or wealth; that which abides in the world's memory and the world's love; that loyal, royal, God-like thing which we call character. Luke was a man, and manliness is that which one weighs intellectually and morally, what one can lift intellectually and morally. Manliness is the substance of life when we have blown away the chaff. Manliness is devotion to right in a larger way and on a general scale. Manliness stands ever upon the platform of a broader and genuine self-respect. A fine conception it is which Tennyson presents when he describes King Arthur causing each flower of youth at the Round Table to pledge before God and conscience that he would be "in all respects a man." What we need in the world is not more *men*, but more *man*.

And I know of no calling on earth in which manhood should be more sought after than in the medical profession. It is to-day not so much a question of schools, allopathic or homeopathic, as it

is a question of manhood, the mind and heart of the practitioner, the virtue of the physician exalted above everything else. The fact that people believe so in your courage and heroism, in your disinterestedness and purity, is the reason why each one of you should cultivate above all else a high and stately type of character. A most meaningful word is that word character. It comes from the verb which means first to sharpen, then to scratch, then to write, then to engrave. Character, therefore, is the engraving of man's self for human inspection. It is the man reproduced in his character. Reputation is what men think we are, character is what God knows we are.

(2). In the second place, we may well hold that Luke, the "beloved physician," was a man with high appreciation of, and an enthusiastic love for, and grateful devotion to his life calling. As true as it is that the poet is born, not made, even as the poet of ability and reputation is made, not born, so, too, is it of the physician. Not only is the Christian minister called of God, but so called is every man possessed of an high aim and an unwavering determination to achieve it. This is what Blaikie means when he says, "Give three things to man and he succeeds—inclination, ability and opportunity."

How important the first of these elements, inclination. The condition of all true success in life is the persistent education of one's personal self in that direction in which there is a natural tendency or bend of mind. "Be what nature meant you to be," says Sydney Smith, "and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will fail." Writes old Sam Johnson, "Inheriting a fortune has ruined many a youth; discovering an aptitude has made many a man;" and Goethe declares that man was "not born to solve the intricate problems of the universe, but to find out what he has to do and to restrain himself within the powers of his comprehension." It is only when we know what manner of beings we are that we are able with reason and all honesty to map out the boundary of our capabilities. With this knowledge we can calmly sit us down as did Napoleon and his marshalls on the eve of Wargran or an Austerlitz,

and demonstrate before our eyes the strength of every protecting hillock and the advantage of every receding plain on which we mean to arrange our forces. Self knowledge is the motive power of enthusiasm, an indispensable condition of success.

It is a sublime truth—would that each one of us could realize it—that every man has been created by the God of heaven and earth for the accomplishment of some one particular mission ; or, as the learned old Roman scholar puts it, “ Each man has his own special label for his own special work.” The gift, however, is not always readily apparent. A lady once asked Roland Hill, the quaint preacher, if he would kindly interview her son, for she felt sure that he had a special talent for something, although it appeared hidden. Mr. Hill talked with the youth and then wrote to the mother : “ Madam, I have shaken the napkin, but cannot find the talent.” And yet the boy must have had some talent, and, if found, the talent developed would have made him a man. Each man is possessed of some distinct faculty, created for some distinct, work. Hobbes, the philosopher, failed in life when he tried to be a poet, and Milton, the poet, when he tried to be a humorist, and Dryden, the satirist, when he tried to write tragedy. Says Emerson, “ A man is like a bit of labrador spar, which has no lustre as you turn it in your hand until you come to a particular angle, and then it shows deep and beautiful colors.”

Let a physician believe with all his heart that God meant him to be a physician, only a physician, wholly a physician, always a physician, then will he be a physician indeed, uncorrupted by the love of money, untainted by infection for fame, untimidated by danger. Let it be burned into your being that you are called of high heaven to your noble work, and you will be true to your duty. Your power, so far from being driven, will gush forth with all the fullness and freedom of a mountain stream—nothing irksome, nothing alien, nothing constrained. Have appetite for your life calling, and you will have aptitude for all its duties.

And along with a deeply imbedded conviction of a call to medicine, the true physician will be invested with an ever growing

sense of the dignity, the importance, the glory of this calling—indeed there is none higher possible. Oh, what a vocation is that of the man of medicine, dealing as it does with the care and culture of the most beautiful and marvelous of all the material works of God, the human body. Though the physical is the least part of our threefold nature, yet it has been committed to our keeping in the most sacred care. More beautiful is the body than any flower planted by man in the garden, or any star planted by God in the sky. It has been dignified by the indwelling of the Divine Son. It is destined to the same immortality as the soul that inhabits it. It binds together our whole present being. How worthy then is the physical man of care and culture. How high the calling of him to this salutary work, the noblest energy of body, mind, spirit, skill, character, power possession.

(3). In the third place, Luke was a Christian physician. The highest order of animal is man; the highest order of man is a Christian; the highest order of a Christian is one whose spirit and life most closely resemble the spirit and life of the Great Physician. Believe me, gentlemen, the possession of spiritual manliness is worth all else. Without it brains is likely to be a fatal gift, talent a hollow unveracity, eloquence a glittering sham. There may be the manly form and the manly intellect, but the crowning glory of manly worth is wanting if the soul lack those high, transcendent virtues which are the girdle of a man's strength and the garment of a man's beauty. With no more appropriate words can I close this evening than with that fine thought of that almost ideal man, Phillips Brooks, that every true and full orb'd life has three dimensions, in symmetrical proportions—length, breadth, height. The life which has only length, personal ambition is always narrow. The life which has only length and breadth, personal ambition and broad sympathy is always flat, like a level plane without attractive undulation. But the life which to its length and breadth adds height, which, along with its personal ambition and broad sympathy, has the obedience to Him Who is, and Who was, and Who is to come, is life complete merging at last into the cube of the Eternal City.

NOTE.—The proceeds of the collection taken up after the sermon for the benefit of the Mutual Aid Association were \$54.68. Afterwards the Treasurer received in dues from new members, and contributions directly traceable to the meeting, \$175.00.—ED.

BANQUET

(350 COVERS)

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1899

HORTICULTURAL HALL

MENU

Raw Oysters on Half Shell

CELERY OLIVES

Green Turtle Soup

Kennebec Salmon

POTATO CROQUETTES CUCUMBERS

Quail with Fresh Mushrooms

ASPARAGUS

Maraschino Punch

SALTED ALMONDS AND PECANS

Broiled Oysters

Chicken Salad

Ices Cakes

CHEESE CRACKERS

Coffee

Cigars

TOASTS.

Our Founders.

"As proper men as ever trod."—*Julius Cæsar*.

Letter from Dr. Alfred Stillé, an original member.

Read by DR. WM. M. WELCH.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society.

"Filia pulchræ matris pulchrior."

DR. W. W. KEEN.

The Doctor's Duty to New Philadelphia.

"Health is a blessing that money cannot buy."—*Izaak Walton*.

HON. CHARLES F. WARWICK.

The Press. The Educator of the Public.

The Newspaper.

"You have an exchequer of words."—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The Medical Journal.

"I am nothing if not critical."—*Othello*.

DANIEL BAUGH, ESQ.

The Profession's Care of Its Needy.

"A good man's fortune may grow out at heels."—*King Lear*.

REV. DR. KERR BOYCE TUPPER.

MUSIC.

The National Medical Services.

"Salus populi suprema est lex."

GENERAL WALTER WYMAN, M. D.

The Sister Professions.

Clergy.

"To be of no church is dangerous."—*Dr. Johnson*.

REV. DR. CHARLES WADSWORTH, JR.

Law.

"And do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

—*The Taming of the Shrew*.

HON. JAMES M. BECK.

Medical Education.—The Safeguard of the Citizen.

"Learning is but an adjunct to ourselves."—*Love's Labor Lost*.

CHARLES C. HARRISON, ESQ.

Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania.

"I have done the State some service."—*Othello*.

DR. W. MURRAY WEIDMAN.

Philadelphia County Medical Society
Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

After Dinner, January 16th, 1899.

DR. S. SOLIS-COHEN, Toast-master: To-night a rare privilege is mine, an honor far beyond my deserts—to preside at this great gathering. On behalf of the Philadelphia County Medical Society I renew to our guests a welcome already extended to them and thank them for the honor of their presence at our celebration. From ourselves collectively to ourselves individually, from the body corporate to its members, let me extend a like welcome, an exchange of mutual congratulations upon the occasion that brings us together.

The society finds itself to-night in a somewhat unrepresented condition; I do not refer to the fact that it attended church last night, and that it heard a delightfully good sermon, but to the unfortunate circumstance that our honored friend who was last year elected its President was compelled to resign the office and is now in Denver. The position not having been filled, the First Vice-president must take the place of virtue. I will ask the Chairman of the Committee on Banquet to read a letter received from our former President, Dr. Edward Jackson.

Letter from Dr. Jackson read by Dr. Roberts.

JOHN B. ROBERTS, M.D.,

January 6, 1899.

Chairman Committee on Dinner.

DEAR DOCTOR. To the kind invitation of the Philadelphia County Medical Society to its Semi-Centennial Anniversary Dinner, I can only respond by expressing my deep regret at my inability to be present, and wishing for the dinner its highest success—the most perfect performance of its function. Such occasions have a function in the binding together—the organizing—the unifying of the profession—as important as that of any scientific discussion.

And doubly important now when a united and organized profession is sorely needed to take a firm stand against sentiments, customs and laws, that favor individual degeneracy and threaten social disorganization.

Cordially yours,

EDWARD JACKSON.

DR. COHEN: I assume it is the will of this meeting that fraternal greetings be returned to Dr. Jackson, and shall in your name so instruct the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

We meet to-night to celebrate our Fiftieth Anniversary. Fifty years mean much in the life of a man. Yet, notwithstanding the changes that may occur, almost revolutions—the changes in men, in manners, in knowledge, so graphically portrayed by our orator, Dr. DaCosta, which have occurred since this society was organized, fifty years are but little in the life of an organization. Nor is there cause for joy merely to have survived the changes of half a century. Even, like the fabled toad in the rock, to have remained alive a thousand idle years, were nothing! But if our society has not only remained alive but has lived; lived worthily, wrought steadily, sturdily and faithfully for the great purposes that called it into being; if by its existence, medical science, the ethical standards of physicians, the learning and deeds of its members, the physical and moral welfare of the community, have been bettered; then it has justified its formation, then it has cause to celebrate its anniversary. The answer to such a question can best be given from its records. If we consult the minute books, if we consult the published volumes of the proceedings of this society we shall find that it has ever been active in the dissemination of knowledge, that its papers and discussions have tended to increase the skill and elevate the aims of its members; that no advance in the science or the art of medicine, or in the sciences and arts allied to medicine has escaped its attention, that indeed many truths, many new methods of treatment, many new instruments have been by it first brought to the attention of the

profession. In its Code of Ethics it has held before those joining its ranks a high standard. It has uncompromisingly resisted the influences of disintegration and degeneration, preserving its firm moral tone amid the relaxing atmosphere of "the end-of-the-century." It has judged its members not by the commercial standards of success, but by their industry, by their devotion to learning, by their fidelity to the interests of their patients, by their contributions to the general fund of knowledge; indeed, many young and modest investigators have received their first recognition at the hand of this society; and many can, as I can, trace the beginnings of their professional success to the friendships and the associations and the opportunities of its meetings. Not that I would claim for our society infallibility; it has had many discussions, many needless controversies. It has made many mistakes, but as Lowell says, "the man,"—and we may add, the society,—"that never makes a mistake, never makes anything." It has learned by its mistakes, and has exercised the right, denied to fools, of changing its mind.

Who that opposed the admission of women to our ranks now regrets that his opposition failed? And as to another question now agitating as to membership, I believe I may safely say that every member hopes and believes that the time will come when we shall welcome to our ranks every earnest and truthful student of the science of medicine, regardless of his former affiliations; and when every man so identified will scorn to seek for himself a greater designation than physician, and none will be content with any less title.

Our thoughts naturally turn upon this occasion to those who fifty years ago designed a noble temple, digged deep and wide and builded strong its foundations and taught their successors how to begin work upon the superstructure whose completion and adornment will offer to coming generations a labor worthy of their best skill and their most faithful endeavors. Were one to call the roll of the founders of this society, we should hear many names now recognized as among the giants of medicine; names of men

who have spread the name and fame of Philadelphia and of America throughout the world: and of many, less well-known to fame, but who have left memories sacredly treasured in many a home in which they had won that perfect love, that rare confidence that is the highest reward of the physician and that comes, I believe, to no other man. Of the founders but one is left to behold the fiftieth anniversary of our society. Would that he were with us to receive the homage due to the wisdom of his teaching, to the noble example of his life. For Dr. Alfred Stillé is one of those rare souls that to the doubting question of the cynic gives answer, yes, life is worth living, if it be nobly lived; that replies to the despairing cry of the great preacher of hopelessness: Nay, not so, not "vanity of vanities" is the sole fruit of man's endeavor, but fullness of fullnesses; for worthfulness and usefulness are within the power of him that chooses for his portion wisdom and truth.

Though our beloved friend cannot be with us to-night, he has sent us a letter that will be read in answer to the toast that I am about to propose and which I will ask you to drink standing. The letter will be read by one worthy of the honor, one whom the society has called upon to serve it in many ways, as President, as Treasurer, as Censor, our safest counsellor and our most discreet guide, Dr. William M. Welch. Let us drink to our founders.

(Dr. Stillé's letter, read by Dr. Welch, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.)

The Philadelphia County Medical Society was conceived December 11, 1848, and, after gestation of only one month, was born January 16, 1849. Its father was the American Medical Association, and its mother the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. I assisted, literally, at its conception and was present at its birth, shared in its early education, and was only prevented by

ill health from continuing to take part in its active life, and so was obliged to leave it to the care of its foster fathers. Their age and experience entitled them to hold so important an office, but their activity and enthusiasm had suffered by time, while their junior colleagues were too young, or not competent, to train the newborn infant. It was not strong, and for many years it did not attract much notice in professional circles. Its foster fathers were, for the most part, only dry nurses. The food they plied it with neither aroused its appetite nor strengthened its digestion, and it seemed unfit to survive. Among the members of the society were a few who lamented its tardy development, but whose modesty restrained them from questioning the wisdom of the elders who stood *in loco parentis* to the puny nestling. But as time wore on the patriarchs wore out, and the younger members filled their vacant places, improving the society with some of their own eagerness and energy, and endeavoring to answer the ancient question, "Can these dry bones live?" Instead of the earlier vague and theoretical discussions, which had ended as they began, experience and observation brought short discussions that brought out conclusions of practical value and trained the members to methodical observation and the analysis of their experience. Meanwhile a very important step was taken toward investigating and elevating the moral tone of the profession, by elaborating a Code of Ethics which to this day governs the medical fraternity, and has proved the need of its existence by the efforts that has been made to discard it. The medical profession has no regular tribunal clothed with authority, such as is possessed by the clerical and legal professions, to hear and determine questions of law or ethics. It prefers, if possible, to assume that its members are honorable and need only to be instructed in their rights and duties in order to maintain the one and perform the other. The more thoroughly this principle is recognized and obeyed the greater will be the respect felt by physicians for each other, as for brethren of the same family and children of the same mother.

The society passed through most of the diseases of infancy without very serious mischance; it outlived its congenital feeble-

ness, but had not gained a robust constitution when the civil war rudely awakened it, as it did the whole profession, from its contented lethargy. From the commencement of that momentous conflict, every intellectual interest throughout the land was aroused, and, like other literary and scientific bodies, this society was transfused and quickened with a new energy. All who could remember and compare the medical profession, before and after our national conflict, must have perceived and felt how strangely sudden was the blooming of all the intellectual growths of the country and of our own profession. The tone and the substance of our periodical literature were rapidly matured. Every branch of medicine took on a new growth; the profession assumed a manly tone and attitude in striking contrast with the subdued and timid fear of self-assertion which has so long repressed it, and began to put forth the flowers and fruits of experience in continually increasing harvest.

It is not an uncommon incident of the lives of great men that they were born puny and feeble and gave little promise of future strength and greatness. When we consider from what small and apparently sterile seed this society sprang, and how its original thirty members have multiplied to between seven and eight hundred, we cannot doubt that its beneficent power has been real and great, and that it is designed to exert a still deeper and wider influence in the future on the scientific, practical, and moral interests of our profession.

Permit me then to propose this toast: The Philadelphia County Medical Society the offspring of eminent ancestors—" *Filia pulchræ matris pulchrior*,"—the fairer daughter of a fair mother. May she emulate her forerunners and rivals in the science and art of Medicine, and in the moral qualities, without which all science is vain.

DR. COHEN: To respond to Dr. Stillé's toast I shall call upon a former President of this Society, who has worthily maintained the repute of American Science in the international arena—the great successor of the great Gross—Dr. William W. Keen.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

“Filia pulchræ matris pulchrior.”

DR. W. W. KEEN : In my very earliest professional life, when in the army, I remember very well indeed a board of three surgeons was constituted in the West Philadelphia Hospital for the purpose of passing on men for discharge. I remember the constant discussions between at least two of the three, one of whom was Professor Stillé, then a young man, handsome, earnest, a master of medicine, of pathology and of therapeutics. The other, his peer in graciousness of presence and professional attainments, Dr. J. M. Da Costa. The third member of that Board was a young man, a poor mortal that I must confess bore my name. I quaffed draughts of wisdom as I heard them discuss the pros and cons as to whether this man or that should be discharged or returned to duty, and heard arguments that were too deep for me. Dr. Alfred Stillé is now the only remaining member of the thirty founders of this society who met in January, 1849. You will recognize most of them as men of great prominence, W. L. Atlee, Franklin Bache, Henry Bond, George Fox, Isaac Hays, Samuel Jackson of Eighth Street, Samuel Jackson of Spruce street; Richard J. Levis, John Neill, George W. Norris, Isaac Parrish, F. Gurney Smith, Jr., Alfred Stillé, George B. Wood and others. Did these men live in vain? Nay, verily. Look at their work as we hear it in the carols of praise now gradually diminishing, and mostly in the piping voice of old age from many a grateful patient. Look at their faces in yonder College Hall, their lips almost parted and ready to speak, as from the dead, the lessons of wisdom that they could teach us. Ten of these founders were eminent authors, and you may well look at their books teeming with wisdom, not teaching us it is true, anything of antisepsis or bacteriology or antitoxines, but teaching the more homely uses of the senses:—the eye so alert to see every change in physiognomy, in character of lip, gum, and tongue, and face; the touch that was truly a *tactus eruditus*, now almost becoming, I fear, with our modern means of precision, a lost art; the ear ready to hear the

slightest deviation from the rhythm of health. Their brains were ready and alert to correlate all of the facts learned by their trained senses—almost the only avenues that then existed for obtaining knowledge—and made of one and one, not merely two, but a *tertium quid*, the exposition of the means and methods of cure, which is the final reason for the existence of any doctors. They made mistakes; who does not? But their mistakes were but rungs in the ladder of success, over which not only they may climb, but we can climb to a greater and larger success than ever they attained. They had virtues, great virtues, the virtue of the performance of their daily duty, which, after all, is the highest human virtue that we can have; the virtue of industry in that they never allowed an idle moment to pass, but always were ready to acquire, to achieve and to accomplish the object for which they lived; the virtue of close observation and of clear reasoning, without which the facts which they learned were as naught; the virtue of homely common-sense, without which all other virtues are absolutely useless and we are foredoomed to failure. We may outrun them in our special knowledge, we may advance in the laboratory, but we can never surpass them in what is best of all in a man, a noble life.

This society now numbers twenty-four times thirty and more, who adhere to the constitution that they adopted. The object of this society should be the promotion of knowledge upon all subjects connected with the healing art, the elevation of the character and the protection of the proper rights and interests of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public and subservient to the great interests of humanity. That constitution was writ by men of no mean estate, but men who had high objects in view and who were determined to carry them to a successful completion. They lived by their profession, it is true, but they always had a hand stretched out to God's weary ones who were struggling under adverse circumstances of poverty, of sorrow, of sickness and of death. Be it our effort and our aim as members of the County Medical Society, founded by these illustrious men, to be as we were

told last night, the “knights errant” of humanity, determining indeed that we will do that which will make us most useful to the public and to the great interests of humanity.

DR. COHEN: We had expected that his Honor, the Mayor of Philadelphia would be with us and speak to us about The Doctor's Duty to New Philadelphia. That Philadelphia owes much to physicians need hardly be said among those who know of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and can remember Dr. William Pepper.

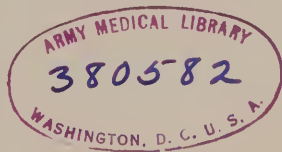
I had intended to ask his Honor, the Mayor, when we shall have supplied to us as an ordinary beverage that which if less stimulating than what we have consumed to-night, would be at least better than the *mistura bacillorum typhosis composita*—*composita* standing for coal dust and less pleasant things—now supplied to the citizens of Philadelphia under the name of water. In this physicians are entirely unselfish for the present outgo of our water-works adds considerable to our yearly incomes. I will say, however, so far as Mr. Warwick is concerned, that he has done his share in trying to give us something else, and I hope the next Mayor of Philadelphia may succeed in overcoming the political opposition to filtration and to pure water.

Being prevented by his absence from calling upon Mayor Warwick to tell us what we ought to do, I will call upon one who, well known to Philadelphians, is able to instruct, to entertain, to amuse, to enthuse, to do everything that can be done by one marvelously informed upon a multitude of subjects, and who has an exchequer not only of words, but also of thought to draw upon. You will be glad to hear from the representative of the newspaper, Dr. Talcott Williams.

THE PRESS. THE EDUCATOR OF THE PUBLIC.
THE NEWSPAPER.

“You have an exchequer of words.—
Two Gentlemen of Verona.”

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, ESQ.: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. I regret that I am



called upon when you are all expecting to hear from one who may be the next Mayor of Philadelphia. Nothing that I could say about the use of printers' ink could compare with the interest with which you would hear from him in regard to his policy upon the city's water. I have the misfortune, furthermore, of presenting myself under the suggestion from the Chairman of your Dinner Committee that the speeches are expected to be but five minutes long. As I view the subject, I am reminded of Chauncey Depew's college experience with a professor who said, "Mr. Depew, you have three minutes; your subject is 'The Immortality of the Soul.'"

"The only fit course to take is the one displayed by the man who felt he had been insulted. Turning to his opponent he said, "I will give you two minutes to apologize." "Oh," said the big man as he looked down upon the smaller, "I apologize." A friend of the little man said, 'Do you know who that man is; that is John L. Sullivan; what would you have done if he had objected?'" He answered, "I would have extended his time."

Extension and expansion are all about us. Your society itself when founded half a century ago stood for medical expansion. The medical profession was the first of the organizations of the city which saw the necessity of a broader life for all Philadelphia, and organized a society which should include the entire body of medical practitioners in the whole county to whom the health of a great city was to be committed. A half century has passed, and we who are interested in the education of this city have recognized the need of concentration, but it has simply been the lesson learned from the past.

The newspaper originates nothing; at least, I hope it originates nothing. There are times I know when its readers think that it has originated everything except what actually happened. But the newspaper, like the dynamo, collects the forces of society and places them in a thousand homes. The influences of a profession like yours are felt throughout its pages. We impress you, I know, wonderfully by our vigorous enthusiasm for news and views which cost you a great deal, and cost us nothing to advocate. As for us,

it is easy to advocate measures which it is difficult for the physician to carry forward. But year by year, and decade by decade, and generation by generation the medical profession and the newspaper move along steadily carrying forward society. You find that without sanitary legislation your efforts have been sustained. Public opinion has enforced a sanitary code. Your predecessors were obliged to face yellow fever. The profession to which you belong has fought it down our coast, and at last we occupy the home of yellow fever in Havana, and propose to bring to our own coasts a neighboring people.

It was the American physician and not the American soldier which made Santiago a sanitary city. If Spanish medical science had been equal to its duty, Spain would have been equal to the task of retaining the island which now is ours. If the American physician had not been equal to the task of expansion under a tropical climate it would have been impossible for us to move on further south in the process of civilization and of progress. I don't know whether a conquering people, who for the first governor of a conquered city selected General Wood, know what every man here knows, that he holds the higher title of Dr. Wood. It does not seem to me an accident, it seems rather the dispensation of long far-reaching Providence that upon the very medical profession which alone has from the beginning solved the problem of disease, has suddenly been cast the task of perfecting the sanitation of one of the great centres of pestilence. The question of the tropics you hear discussed as a question of labor, as a question of territorial acquisition; the question of the tropics is a medical question.

It behooves me, Gentlemen, to think of the rare collection of climates which have been added this summer to the work of the American Climatological Association. It is doubtful whether the medical profession is aware of the entire new series of diseases which spread from Havana waiting for the hands of the American physician.

But, with all this, the question of questions is whether there is a medical science that can still the current of disease, and that has

the ability to cope with difficulties which so far no man has fully mastered ; but which have been mastered most of all by men of our race. As I look over India I do not feel that the opportunity to make a million dollars is the work of our race. I prefer rather to think of the health of three hundred million of people slowly raised by the skill of the physicians of the English-speaking race. This is the task which your sister race has done. This is the task to which the profession, to which you belong is called in the process of national expansion. It is not possible that civilization will continue to deliver the tropics from those three great causes of disease—cholera, yellow fever, and bubonic plague—unassisted by the physician.

As I said before, it is not a question of mere acquisition ; it is one of sanitation. We have reduced the death rate of our own American cities in semi-tropical climate. There is committed to the care of your profession the great task of showing the world that sanitation and medical administration will accomplish the same great fact for the islands which lie to the South, and for that great belt of tropical lands which is to-day unfit for human habitation simply because health has not yet been secured. How this work will be done, none of us can tell. As to the future we are all equally blind, but as I look back on the past half century of medicine, I may well feel that we may all be hopeful. Some one here, I do not know who, half a century hence will share in the centennial of this society. We now know the paths upon which we look back, the exclusion of disease, the spread of happiness, the slow, gradual uplift of a population in health ; half a century hence as he faces some audience like this, an old, gray-haired and bent man, and looks back upon half a century of the triumphs of American medical science he will look back upon the half century in which American medicine has regenerated the tropics.

There are times when we realize what individuals have done for the city, the State and the community. To the American physician in these international problems there is the broader horizon than the work of the electrician, the investigator or

professor. All alike are working henceforth, not for the individual, the state or the nation, but they are laboring for the welfare of humanity.

DR. COHEN: Mr. Williams has presented to us graphically and eloquently the medical problems that are before us. I can only hope that this country will never expand so far that the principles of the Declaration of Independence will not cover every inch of its soil.

We are indebted much for our information of the work of others to the collector and disseminator of news—the medical journal. There are all kinds of medical journals. There are some good medical journals and there are lots of others. Among “the others” is not included that published by the company whose President I shall have the honor to call upon to respond to the toast, *The Medical Journal*. Mr. Daniel Baugh will now tell us that his company publishes the best medical journal in the world, *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL.

“I am nothing if not critical.”—*Othello*.

DANIEL BAUGH, ESQ.: Mr. Toast-master, I thank you for your gracious introduction. But there are two very disturbing thoughts in my mind as I rise in response to your call, and these thoughts have disturbed me I may say ever since I received the invitation of the Chairman of the Dinner Committee a few days ago, and noticed the limit of time he placed upon me. These thoughts were how I could add to the interest of this occasion by what I had to say, and how I should be able in five minutes to tell even the little I knew of medical journalism. These thoughts gave me a very great deal of mental disturbance, and I was forced to take refuge in the graceless form of manuscript.

It would unquestionably be deemed somewhat invidious and unbecoming in me to say to you that I know of only one medical journal; and yet it must be confessed, as it is well known to a number of gentlemen around this board, that what I have acquired

in the knowledge of things pertaining to medical journals has been mainly through the experience of the past year in business relations to a publication of this class. Disclaiming, therefore, all narrow or covert intentions of individual range, I am forced to accept as an avenue of thought, only such incidents of the year's training for the groundwork of what I have to say to you to-night.

It is a self-evident proposition that in the methods of medical instruction, and in the development of higher medical science among practitioners, the world has almost immeasurably advanced within even the last decade. I would not be charged with the folly of elaborating this proposition before a company like this. This enormous advancement includes all ranges of medical science, and it would indeed be surprising had not its progress deeply moved the spirits of all those who recognized the value and distinct function of the medical journal in this opening field of better medical teaching. Just as it was found all-important in our medical colleges to institute new departures in method—to place higher standards of admission and higher requirements of study and work—so it was plainly demanded that in the realm of medical journalism, higher possibilities for good should be aimed at and achieved. The medical journal, it was assumed, in this awakening era of medical progress, might be made a far more important factor in promoting the true interests of the profession than it had hitherto proved itself to be. This thought and this desire came from the profession. Every principle of professional pride and professional dignity fostered the wish for better things, and gave practical direction to the ideals thus evolved. What were these ideals?

Those involving negative elements may be described as requiring the elimination from the conduct of a journal of medicine all controlling tendencies towards mere commercialism. By these, I mean the use of its reading columns by limited or individual interests where only the business profit of the concern was considered. In curbing selfishness or vanity in the editor or in authors, so that broad treatment of all questions—fairness as well as independence of thought—should become the invariable rule. By refusing to

publish the advertisements of secret remedies, or anything of a kindred nature, where the strictest ethical sense of its subscribers might be offended by their appearance in a professional journal.

The positive elements involved in these ideals demanded that the editorial and business policy of the publication should be controlled by the profession, untrammelled by any associated business interests. That such an editorial policy should be established and sustained without wavering as would promote professional independence and character, and that would draw forth the highest respect for, and hope of professional unity from all medical men. That the full value in literary results must be given to subscribers by the publication of scientific articles of high and special interest to the profession in the several departments of practice. That the world's progress in medicine should be presented each week by epitomizing the best current literature from every authoritative source, and in making this feature stand for more than the ordinary review, by employing well equipped writers to so systematically and discriminately condense every important article that its reasoning and purpose might be well understood. That it be made, not only a scientific medical journal, but also a medical newspaper. Physicians need not only science, but news. News, not from the laboratories nor from the bedside alone, but also from the many diverse channels in which medical men are engaging. A new departure in this respect was urged because the medical journal of the future must be an exponent of the new phases of medical life. News from the medical colleges, from examining boards, from departments of sanitary science and of sanitary application, from city laboratories and boards of health, from hygienic or medical movements in relation to the public, from medical work in relation to corporations, from medical organizations, army, navy and marine hospital work, and even personal matters of professional interest as news, should form part of the general aim of a progressive medical journal, thus securing for it the claim to be a practical scientific journal, and at the same time be a "news" journal for such interests as I have indicated.

Such, in very brief, were the ideal requirements of a journal of medicine given me by prominent physicians fifteen months ago. At least three of these physicians are seated at this table, and they have probably recognized the points as I have even so imperfectly stated them, as parts of their earnest convictions expressed so long ago. Whether the degree of success has been achieved anywhere—or ever will be achieved in the experience of an established medical journal, which these hopes and plans presumed—is a question quite beyond my present purpose to answer.

DR. COHEN: If Dr. Gould were present I should not say a word; I would ask him to answer that question. But we can answer it for him. We all find things to criticize in the journal of which Mr. Baugh has spoken. What one dislikes, another prizes; and so the *Journal* may go on in its even way, confident of our support and our appreciation.

I have received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper who is unfortunately absent. Those of us who had the pleasure of listening to his interesting, eloquent and discriminating sermon last night will regret this exceedingly, and those who had not that pleasure will miss an additional one. "The Profession's Care of its Needy" is not at all an unimportant subject.

I call upon Dr. Morris Stroud French, one of the officers of the Mutual Aid Association to read Dr. Tupper's letter of regret.

MY DEAR SIRS. Unable to be present at your banquet this evening for a reason which you above all men can appreciate—the illness of my wife with la grippe—I send this note to express my hearty sympathy with the toast to which I should have been glad to respond, "The Profession's Duty to its Needy."

It is no insignificant fact, as noted by a distinguished American author, that two of the finest eulogies ever pronounced upon the religion of the great Physician lay special emphasis upon charity as a cardinal virtue. The first of these is from Julian the Apostate, who in a letter to a Roman Emperor writes these words, in one of the early centuries: "Nothing has so contributed to the spread of the Christian religion as its charity to its needy. Let us establish

hospitals. Let us care for widows and orphans. Let us become gloriously philanthropic." The other testimony is from Lucian, the Satirist, who in a letter to a pagan priest declares, "It is indescribable what diligence these Christians take to succor one another. Their legislator made them believe that they are brothers and they have made as their eternal watchword the beautiful virtue of charity." Let those to-day who care pre-eminently for the body follow the example of those in the past who cared specially for the spirit.

On another ground than that of philanthropy would I plead for the physician's care of the widows and orphans of medical men who may die without leaving sufficient funds with which to care for the family, namely, the ground of necessity. Even the physician most prosperous in early and middle life may be taken away thus incapacitated. A striking case has come to my notice: One of the founders of the New York Mutual Aid Association, a very rich man, a philanthropist, in espousing the cause said many times that of course neither he nor his family would ever be in want, and therefore the society would not be of any personal benefit to him, yet he knew of so many physicians who were devoting their lives to the practice of their profession, with income only sufficient to provide for their daily wants, whose families, in case of early death of the bread winner, would certainly be in want. His work was for the benefit of these. He contributed generously to the society. He lost first his wife, then his good business judgment, and through poor investments lost so largely that his family were among the first beneficiaries. This is merely stated as an example of the impossibility of forecasting the future.

Honored to be associated with you at the Semi-Centennial of your noble organization, congratulating you on all the success of your past history, and wishing you a special prosperous year, in the matter of the increase of the benevolent fund of your Mutual Aid Association, I am,

Very respectfully,

KERR BOYCE TUPPER.

(Telegram of Regret from Dr. Walter Wyman read.)

Washington, D. C., January 16, 1899.

DR. JOHN B. ROBERTS,
1627 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I regret exceedingly that unforeseen emergencies relating to public health service make it impossible for me to leave Washington to-day. My disappointment is great and particularly that I cannot accept the honor of responding to the toast which was so kindly assigned me. Had hoped to meet many old friends and make new ones, and to enjoy the celebration of the anniversary of your honorable society. Please present this expression to the president and members.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon General M. H. S.

DR. COHEN: I shall next present one who when he comes to Philadelphia always brings us words of unforgettable wisdom. Dr. A. Jacobi will tell us of "The Common Interests of Medical Societies."

DR. A. JACOBI: The five minutes allotted to me for a response to the toast on the Common Interests of Medical Societies suffice for little more than a fragmentary enumeration. It seems to me that the first community of interests of medical societies is best proven by the presence of strangers (if strangers we be) who have come to join you in mutual felicitations.

These are justified by what you have accomplished in fifty years, and by the fortunate circumstances under which all of us have been permitted to work. All of us, young or old, are the disciples of modern medicine, and the participants in the medical millenium, as far as that has been reached. Is there such an era? If it exist, it should show itself both in the scientific and in the ethical standing of the profession. Do not be surprised when I express the opinion that it has begun. The last fifty years—the

exact period of the life of your society—created Darwinism, the doctrine of the conservation of energy, and cellular physiology and pathology. Thus for all times a sound basis was obtained for the science of medicine as a part of biology, which is founded on experimentation and on such observations as can be obtained by trained and armed senses. During the latter part of this period experimental pharmacotherapy, including sero- and organo-therapy was cultivated, and new roads thereby opened for reaching the legitimate end of all medicine, viz., the prevention and cure of disease. That is how science amongst men was made subservient to human interests.

That does not, however, mean that we have reason to be proud of the extent of our knowledge. Indeed we are just entering the gates from which the light can dimly be seen. But the method of research has been conquered for all times. We never shall know all. Indeed, it is better we should not. Lessing said that if he were offered either perfect knowledge or the ambition to work for it, he would choose the latter. That is where a common interest lies for all medical men, and for all societies composed of medical men.

Medical societies are of different types and compositions, and have different aims. There are special medical societies founded by and consisting of men whose scientific and practical aim is the elaboration of special scientific problems. To them general medicine is indebted for its rapid progress in many fields.

There are County and State societies, there is a comprehensive National Association. They combine scientific work with the politics of the profession; that is legitimate in this country of ours, in which the profession developed similarly to the nation, mostly unaided by a centralizing government, on a true democratic basis. There are academies whose tendency is to favor the study of medicine as a whole and to form a link between, and to assimilate, the best special results obtained in their own midst or by the profession at large. Of this class the most ideal example to my mind is our American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, composed as it is of fourteen national special organizations which represent in one

grand triennial council the unity of all the apparently *disjecta membra* of American medicine.

It is in the common interest of all these medical societies to have good and proficient members, and many of them, and thus worthily to represent the profession. It is their common interest that there should be in the profession no man or woman, ever so lowly, ever so indolent—there is no greater curse in any profession or community than self-sufficient indolence—who should not be induced to join, and by so joining be raised above their former average, and to participate in common work, common interests, and a common ideal. That ideal is to contribute to the elevation of medicine both as a profession, and as a humanizing factor in the evolution of mankind.

The common interest of the profession as represented in medical societies is broader, however, than the regard for its present members. Man is mortal; mankind is eternal. Our fathers worked that we might live. On their shoulders we rose to enjoy a wider horizon than that which great men like Rush, Physick, Dorsey, McClellan, Gibson, Gilbert, Mütter, Barton, Dewees, Meigs or Hodge were able to scan. What they did for us it is the common interest of the profession that we should do for our successors—the students of to-day and of coming years. Indeed, we *are* doing it. It is the rank and file of the profession that has improved medical education. I know of many schools in many States in which the profession, as represented in the medical societies, had to overcome the reluctance and enmity of over-careful, or timid, or uninformed, or mercenary college faculties. In my own State it was the profession that worked against obstacles of many kinds fully twenty years before a State examination and an entrance examination became the laws of the land. Thus it is always. The enlightened, progressive and democratic masses correct the mistakes or combat the indolence or the selfishness of established powers. That is why we should not despair either on account of the slowness of progress, or of an occasional retrogression in the affairs both of the profession and the nation.

The common interests of medical societies, as exhibited in their efforts to improve medical education on behalf of the profession, of the Commonwealth and its own, should carry them further. The means of instruction should be increased—laboratories, museums, and libraries—not in numbers, but in quality. Small schools with no means and none in view cannot teach modern medicine on modern methods. Let them disappear. The plebeian interests of self-installed teachers do not count when compared with the urgent ones of the people and the noble ones of the profession. Let schools in large cities combine. One grand medical institution with ample means should take the place of four, six, or twelve dime shows in a single city. Such ludicrous expansion debases, be it practiced by advertising or short-sighted practitioners, or by short-sighted or selfish politicians. Besides, I do not believe, with all due respect for my peers, that there is a single town in the United States that can afford to furnish hundreds of men capable both of teaching and of advancing medicine as it should be done, though they assume their professional title themselves, or pay for it in hard cash. It is common interest that a medical school should affiliate with a university. The contact of the medical with other faculties, of previously well-schooled and trained medical students with those of the classics, of the natural sciences, of biology and anthropology, and of history will prevent them from growing up as narrow artisans, and may contribute to giving them the ambition and the culture of broad men, such as our republic is so sadly in need of. That is a condition so marvellously furnished by an occasional university of the West—let me mention Ann Arbor—or the great—shall I say post-graduate?—University of the East, Johns Hopkins. At last, not least, let me allude to the lack of bedside clinical instruction in almost every one of our great medical schools. Though you increase your curriculum to five or to ten years, unless there be hospitals connected with and controlled or owned by the university or school, there can be no efficient clinical teaching and no actual preparation for the responsibilities of practical medicine. The array of hospitals announced in the annual

circulars are mostly as many promises to pay, which cannot be fulfilled. Medical students are not angels, and have no wings to cover great distances to gather instruction from the nests of knowledge distributed over the endless miles of our large cities.

Medical societies can do a great deal, and should exert all their influence in securing greater facilities for the education of coming generations. It is their common interest. But information is not all that makes a professional gentleman and a liberal profession. "Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophesy and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge, and have not charity, I am nothing."

The "charity," the very soul of the profession, is its ethics. It is not controlled by regulations that can be taught on the platform or learned by heart, or enforced like the criminal law of the land. Indeed no amount of instruction makes the gentleman. A brain does not warm the heart merely because it is as sharp as a blade. The meretricious tendency of the time, and the financial success of smooth-tongued and grasping rogues out of and in the profession whom the penal code cannot reach, are a sore temptation for the young. The immature plunging into a specialty, and doubtful practices, from slight shrugging of the shoulder to calculating aggressiveness, are not amongst unheard-of occurrences. It is the common interest of all the members of societies, particularly of the large ones, with "general medicine" inscribed on their flags, and it is the privilege of all the fellows of all the societies to be examples of ethical behavior in their relations, both to each other, old and young, and to the public. Examples tell better than written rules which are but seldom enforced, for we are all learning through the gates of our souls as well as those of our senses. As bacilli and protozoa in the air, we inhale and spread physical disease; as mountain or ocean ozone disinfects and stimulates, so it is the atmosphere of vice that creates vice, of virtue that spreads virtue. If medical science and practice are to become what they should be, viz., the protectors of the health of the people, and the advisers in

regard to its best interests—sanitary, educational and moral—we should, by our examples, try to stem the invasion into the profession, worse than any microbic infection, of the mercenary egotism of modern commercialism. Here it is that lie the most sacred common interests of medical societies.

DR. COHEN : Ages ago the priest was the physician. Although the physician is now considered anything but priestly, he feels that to the priest he can look for encouragement in the right way. And I call upon one respected and loved for his sincerity and his earnestness to tell us how the clergy look upon the medical profession. The Rev. Charles Wadsworth will speak for "The Clergy."

REV. DR. CHARLES WADSWORTH, JR. : Mr. President :—I have read that at the public dinners in Japan it is the custom to have the toasts and speeches before the banquet. This seems to us a strange proceeding, but has some advantages. It always prevents a five-minutes talk from degenerating into a harangue of half an hour.

The toast which is given to me to respond to in five minutes is "The Sister Professions"—The Clergy. Has it ever occurred to you to wonder why the professions are spoken of as "sisters"? They are composed very largely of men. I have found two or three reasons why that is so. One is, that it takes a great many men to equal one woman. The wording of the toast which brings the Clergy and the Medical Profession together as "Sisters" is eminently appropriate and right. They are sisters of one family. They resemble each other in many respects. They resemble each other in the occasion which calls them into being and makes them necessary. They touch a man's physical life and his spiritual life. Then they are very close together in the fact that they both require a long series of years of preparation. The Church requires of its candidates seven years of study in college and seminary, so that it is almost impossible for a man to enter the profession of the ministry until he is twenty-three and has spent nearly all of his life in study. The same is true of your profession, with your increasing standards and your great courses of study to guard the entrance to

the profession of medicine by rigid examinations. It was at one of these examinations that a professor said to a student, "Here is a man whose right leg is shorter than his left, causing him to limp. What would you do in that case?" The student replied, "I guess I would limp, too."

In our sister professions we resemble each other in diagnosis and prescription, the finding of the difficulty and providing the remedy. It is along the line of practice that I cannot help thinking what experiences might be written by the eminent men gathered at this banquet; what volumes of entertaining reminiscences might be gathered here. Perhaps it might be one of these eminent practitioners who was recently called upon by a man addicted to the drinking of that which we have been told is not Schuylkill water. The man asked, "What shall I take for this redness of my nose?" The doctor said, "Take nothing for three months."

I scarcely think it could have been one of you who was so unfortunate as to offend his fair patient. She said, "I think my doctor is awful. I sent for him and told him I was suffering from a tired feeling, and the first thing he said was, "Madam, let me see your tongue." It may not have been one of the company present of whom a lady said, "I think my doctor is delightful. He prescribes old port for my husband and Newport for me."

Then I am sure it was not one of the company present who was examining the chest of his patient and said, "I find a swelling in the region of the heart which needs to be reduced." The man said, "That is my pocket-book. Please don't reduce it too much."

But I am sure it was not one of the eminent practitioners present who was sent for to find the sufferer very despondent, and he said, "Doctor, I am at the very door of death." The doctor said, "Don't fear, my good man. We'll pull you through."

Now, in the sister profession of the Clergy we have our experiences as to diagnosis and prescription. A brother clergyman was once sent to try to reconcile the husband and wife. He said to the wife, "Have you ever tried heaping coals of fire on his head?"

She replied, "No ; but I have tried pouring hot water out of the kettle."

I cannot refrain from speaking of the story told of a Scotch clergyman. He was dealing with his congregation in the matter of making more effort in the financial affairs of their church. He was dwelling on the joy of activity and enterprise, and said, "Do you suppose that in the Garden of Eden Adam and Eve did nothing but go around with their hands in their pockets."

Now, in closing, there is one further thing which binds our professions close together as sisters, one in which they co-operate and work together. I do not refer to the fact that the clergyman performs the marriage service, and then the family thus organized have to send for the doctor. Nor do I refer to the fact that the doctor is called in subsequently and the clergyman conducts the funeral. It is to something more sacred and solemn. I am continually meeting you in very different circumstances. I am continually meeting members of your profession in the shades of sorrow and by beds of sickness, and together we look upon that awful reality of pain ; together we see that strange messenger of death draw near. You do not know what it is, and I do not know what it is. But I have always found that in these sad chambers the doctor welcomes the clergyman. I have always found that the physician was glad to have the great truths of spirituality brought to his patient, and to have the comforting words of the pitiful Christ spoken to the sick and suffering and the dying. With the Christian doctor I have had experiences with your profession which lead me to feel that our professions are, indeed, sister professions formed of one father. And while to night you will pardon me if I magnify my own office, and, indeed, I would be deserving of slight respect if I did not regard my profession as the holiest of orders, at the same time I rejoice to call your profession sister, and rejoice at the same time to say, God bless the doctors.

DR. COHEN: There was once a dispute between the servants of an English bishop and an Irish judge as to which master was the greater. Said the bishop's man : "Well, the worst that the judge

can say is, 'You be 'ung;' but the bishop, 'e can say, 'You be damned.''' "Yes," answered Pat, "thru for you—the bishop he can *soy*, 'You be dommed;' but when the judge says, 'You be hanged,' you *do* be hanged." I had hoped to call upon the Honorable James M. Beck to speak to us upon the certainty of the law, as opposed to the uncertainties of theology and medicine; but he has sent me this note: "I am a suburbanite, and must catch my last train for Chestnut Hill. Present my compliments." We sincerely regret to lose the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Beck.

Mr. C. C. Harrison is sick with the gripe and sends his regrets. He "trusts that there will be other University men there," and sends good wishes to the society. I shall ask Dr. E. W. Holmes to tell us whether, as Mark Twain said of Italy, "that the Creator had made it after designs by Michael Angelo," it could be truthfully said that Philadelphia, if not created, is at least "run" after designs by the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. E. W. HOLMES: Gentlemen and members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society: I came here to-night in sweet innocence, not expecting to be called upon to make a speech; but when a man like Dr. Cohen comes and asks you to talk there is no use making any objections, you might as well follow the example of most after-dinner talkers, get up and make a speech *without saying a word*.

I notice upon the toast card the topics and sentiment assigned to Mr. Harrison read:

(1) Medical Education. (2) "Learning is but an adjunct to ourselves," which I shall discuss with exceeding brevity. (3) The Safeguard of the Citizen. I had composed in the few minutes vouchsafed to me a very eloquent speech on each of these, but will take mercy upon you at this late hour and limit myself to the five minutes allowed me by your toast-master.

(1) "Medical Education."

I suppose those of you who are not officially connected with the University of Pennsylvania, who are deeply engrossed in your medical practice, are apt to think that the affairs in the institution

are going on very much as they were when you were students. I have only time to refer to the large accession of territory, to the immense additional laboratories, to the increase in the size of the hospital and maternity wards, to the numbers of the teaching staff, and the doubling of the students in attendance, to prove that the institution is making rapid advances in the learned cosmogony. Yet what a change in our personnel. When I look back and think of Gurney Smith (dead), of Agnew (dead), of Pepper, of Allen, of Goodell (dead—all dead), of Ashurst (ill), it saddens me. In fact, gentlemen, of those who composed the medical department of late years there are only two great men left. One is Professor Horatio C. Wood, and the other—and the other—prudence and modesty forbid me to name.

“Learning is but an adjunct to ourselves,” is well impressed by the improvement in our technique and methods in the last twenty years—the result of scientific experimentation. The time has passed when the surgeon, careless and unkempt, can go into the operating room in the same garb that he wears upon his daily rounds; or when the same room, or even table, might be used first for an autopsy, and later for operative procedures. In fact, the great lesson of antiseptis and asepsis is not germicidal, but one of personal and operative cleanliness. Further, the medical man himself must be well equipped intellectually. All of our branches require the highest grades of preparatory training. Histology, embryology and comparative anatomy must precede the study of anatomy. In fact, the medical curriculum is now so lengthened that it is a question whether our future students may not thereby be forced away from the literary college, so that they will have to pass directly from the high school into the medical school course.

For the college graduate, too, the medical studies offer a magnificent intellectual field. The time was when the college graduate had only a choice between theology and the law and rarely went into medicine. To-day there is no more exhilarating stimulus to mental growth than the wide researches of our noble profession. To-day a man can safely take up the study of medicine, not only as

a means of practice, but also as a means of mental culture and of liberal humanization.

(3) "The Safeguard of the Citizen."

We have heard a great deal of late of those who went abroad "to fight and bleed for their country." We have not heard so much of those who stayed at home *to fight and bleed* their country.

Those of you who have studied pathological and chemical histology have seen the blood under the aperture of the high power objective, and have watched with interest the healthy, bright red stream flow past, with its rotund corpuscles in lazy leisure bathed in voluptuous serum. But some poisoned leucocyte, lank and hatchet-faced, "the lean and hungry Cassius," insinuates itself by stealthy amœboid movement, endeavoring by sneak and underhand to overcome its fellows, poisoning the life current with its ptomaines till the corpuscles become crinkled and shrunken, then suffering, disease and death ensue. This is, I fear, the condition of the body politic in our country and State to-day, for corruption has driven out statesmanship, and the wild rush for place and power is shaking our institutions to the very foundation. It is not statutory offences which endanger. For the common thief and burglar there will always be prisons enough so long as the politicians are eager for the jobs of building them. But it is the searing of the conscience in high places, the doing of evil in the guise of good, or even the accomplishment of good by evil methods, and seeing no harm in it. Not the common thief who steals from a real or fancied necessity is the real menace to our social fabric, but the man of high position who takes advantage of his public position for private ends, even dares to give official secrets to an outside confederate so as to speculate for their mutual financial advantage. After seven years, "Come back, Gideon Marsh! come back, Gideon Marsh!" (and he did come back), "and blow the trumpets of Jericho around Thirteenth and Juniper, and when the walls of the Keystone Bank fall down you will find they have all escaped, because the statute of limitation protected them. We declare to you that the prostitution of public position to private

ends is the curse of our city, State and country. Swallow was defeated not only on account of the lack of personal magnetism in the man, but largely because there was not enough great men and great aggregations of men, institutions and corporations of influence in the State free from entangling alliances to control the forces that might have elected him. Therapeutics is of no use; it cannot be applied. Fresh oxygen is of no avail; it cannot be absorbed. The blood serum of horse sense is powerless; it will not be received, because the royal purple of money and pull has displaced the bright carmine of honesty, thought and energy. Fellow physicians, men of affairs, members of the body politic, believe me, there is no cure for gas asphyxiation excepting new blood, new blood to teach, new blood to lead, new blood to govern, from the highest office to the lowest, whether it be as alderman of your native village, mayor of a mighty city, or governor of this Keystone State.

“God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking—
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.”

I might emphasize this a great deal more, but time forbids. Nevertheless, I pass on with the idea that altruism is really the basis of all good, and the basis upon which our profession rests to-day. The trouble is in our politics. There is no altruistic sentiment. It is a mere matter of selfishness.

I mean to draw the point that this altruism is called out by our profession. I would not yield an iota with regard to the nobility of medicine as compared with the profession of the ministry or law, and I am very happy to find that in the past fifty years of this

society, altruism as the basis has been the keynote of the profession in Philadelphia.

DR. COHEN: I have the pleasure of calling upon one who represents an organization that has "done the State some service;" and who is himself a typical representative of those qualities that we honor in the physician and love in a friend—Dr. W. Murray Weidman will respond to the toast of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

DR. W. MURRAY WEIDMAN. Gentlemen: On this happy occasion of your semi-centennial, I appear before you with a double mission: First, to convey to you the congratulations of our 3000 medical brethren found in every county in this grand old State, and, secondly, to bear testimony to the zeal, conscientiousness and ability of the representatives from the Philadelphia County Medical Society at all the annual gatherings of the parent society. When we turn the pages of time we find that, in response to the call of the medical societies of Chester and Lancaster fifty years ago, Philadelphia sent thirty of her prominent physicians and teachers to aid in the organization of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. From that year to the present, the Philadelphia County Medical Society has never failed to send her delegation to participate in the deliberations and councils of the State society. The transactions show that on fifteen different occasions the hospitalities of your society were extended. Also, that on more than one occasion, when calamities unforeseen occurred you insisted that the parent society should assemble here in this mother city of medical science.

Neither time nor occasion permits me to rehearse or particularize the contributions to our science from Philadelphia brethren at our annual gatherings; suffice it to say, all such contributions show what earnest workers your men were and are. Never has the Philadelphia County Medical Society failed in an example to her sister societies, who, with deep gratitude, oft repeat the names of the gifted men who have so constantly presented new facts and truths, new methods of surgical procedure, descriptions of therapeutic effects of old and new remedies based upon clinical experience.

Ever evincing a willingness to the advances in the various departments of medical and demonstrative surgery, and if, several decades ago, you did adopt resolutions declaring it wrong for women to practice medicine, you have changed your views and practice, as women are to-day enrolled on the list of membership.

It is with no small degree of pride that we this evening accord to the membership of your society of to-day the same enthusiasm widely evinced by your progenitors ; that, in point of intelligence, attainments of skill, you of to-day are inferior to none, are so willing to face the scenes of danger, as eager to investigate the etiology, pathology and therapeutics of disease, as ready to compare new facts and results that were under the cognizance of individual research. Our wish is that it may ever thus continue.

DR. COHEN : May we or better men and women be here to celebrate the centennial anniversary.

Former Presidents.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., 1849-52.
JOHN F. LAMB, M. D., 1853.
THOMAS F. BETTON, M. D., 1854.
D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D., 1855.
WILSON JEWELL, M. D., 1856.
GOUVERNEUR EMERSON, M. D., 1857.
JOHN BELL, M. D., 1858.
BENJAMIN H. COATES, M. D., 1859.
ISAAC REMINGTON, M. D., 1860.
JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., 1861.
ALFRED STILLÉ, M. D., 1862.
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D., 1863.
LEWIS P. GEBHARD, M. D., 1864.
NATHAN L. HATFIELD, M. D., 1865.
WILLIAM MAYBURRY, M. D., 1866.
ANDREW NEBINGER, M. D., 1867.
GEORGE HAMILTON, M. D., 1868.
WILLIAM L. KNIGHT, M. D., 1869.
WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M. D., 1870.
JAMES AITKEN MEIGS, M. D., 1871.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., 1872.
WILLIAM B. ATKINSON, M. D., 1873.
WASHINGTON L. ATLEE, M. D., 1874.
WILLIAM GOODELL, M. D., 1875.
THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D., 1876.
HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., 1877-79.
ALBERT H. SMITH, M. D., 1880-81.
HORACE Y. EVANS, M. D., 1882.
WILLIAM M. WELCH, M. D., 1883-84.
RICHARD J. LEVIS, M. D., 1885-86.
J. SOLIS-COHEN, M. D., 1887-88.
WILLIAM W. KEEN, M. D., 1889-90.
JOHN B. ROBERTS, M. D., 1891-92.
DE FOREST WILLARD, M. D., 1893-94.
JAMES C. WILSON, M. D., 1895-96.
JAMES TYSON, M. D., 1897.
EDWARD JACKSON, M. D., 1898.
SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M. D., 1899.

Officers of the Philadelphia County Medical Society Since Its Organization.

At a meeting held by the Physicians of the City and County of Philadelphia, December 11, 1848, in the Hall of the College of Pharmacy:
Dr. Samuel Jackson, late of Northumberland, was called to the chair; and
Dr. D. Francis Condie appointed *Secretary*.

HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
December 18, 1848.

An adjourned meeting of the Physicians of the City and County of Philadelphia was held.
Dr. Samuel Jackson, late of Northumberland, was called to the chair.
Dr. D. Francis Condie was appointed *Secretary*.

HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
January 16, 1849.

The first stated meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society was held.
Dr. S. Jackson was called to the chair.
Dr. D. F. Condie, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS FOR 1849.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, late of Northumberland, *President*.
Drs. George Fox and T. F. Betton, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Henry S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. M. M. Reeve, *Treasurer*.
Drs. T. Hobson, Wilson Jewell, J. F. Meigs, Isaac Parrish, and D. Tucker, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1850.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, *President*.
Drs. George Fox and Thomas F. Betton, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. M. M. Reeve, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Henry S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Drs. Wilson Jewell, T. Hobson, J. F. Meigs, Thomas H. Yardley, Isaac Parrish, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1851.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, *President*.
Drs. John F. Lamb and Isaac Parrish, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Henry S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. Joseph Warrington, Thomas H. Yardley, William Mayburry, Wilson Jewell, Thomas F. Betton, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1852.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, *President*.
Drs. John F. Lamb and Isaac Parrish, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Henry S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. E. F. Leake, N. L. Hatfield, Lewis Rodman, Wm. N. Johnson, Wm. Henry, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1853.

Dr. John F. Lamb, *President*.
Drs. George W. Norris and Thomas F. Betton, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. H. S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. N. L. Hatfield, Wm. Mayburry, L. Rodman, Wm. H. Klapp, and E. F. Leake, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

Dr. Thomas F. Betton, *President*.
Drs. George W. Norris and Thomas H. Yardley, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. D. Francis Condie, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Robert A. Thomas, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. S. Patterson, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. Lewis Rodman, William H. Klapp, E. F. Leake, N. L. Hatfield, and Wm. Mayburry, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1855.

Dr. D. Francis Condie, *President*.
Drs. Francis West and Wilson Jewell, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. Robert P. Thomas, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Isaac Remington, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. John B. Biddle, Anthony E. Stocker, Lewis Rodman, G. Emerson, and N. L. Hatfield, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1856.

Dr. Wilson Jewell, *President*.
Drs. George W. Norris and William N. Johnson, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. Anthony E. Stocker, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. William Byrd Page, *Treasurer*.
Drs. Thomas F. Betton, John B. Biddle, D. Francis Condie, Samuel Lewis, and Lewis Rodman, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1857.

Dr. Gouverneur Emerson, *President*.
Drs. John Bell and Thomas H. Yardley, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. T. Hewson Bache, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Francis West, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Robert P. Thomas, *Treasurer*.
Drs. J. B. Biddle, D. Francis Condie, Rene La Roche, Samuel Lewis, and Lewis Rodman, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1858.

Dr. John Bell, *President*.
Drs. N. L. Hatfield and Wm. Mayburry, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. Richard J. Levis, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Robert P. Thomas, *Treasurer*.
Drs. D. F. Condie, L. Rodman, J. B. Biddle, Rene La Roche, and Samuel Lewis, *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1859.

Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, *President*.
Drs. B. S. Janney and Andrew Nebinger, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. Richard J. Levis, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. William B. Atkinson, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Isaac Remington, *Treasurer*.
Drs. D. F. Condie (5 years). G. W. Norris (4 years); W. S. W. Ruschenberger (3 years); John F. Lamb (2 years); and Robert P. Thomas (1 year), *Censors*.

OFFICERS FOR 1860.

Dr. Isaac Remington, *President*.
Drs. Joseph Carson and David Gilbert, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. William B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Burroughs Price, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. J. Henry Smaltz, *Treasurer*.
Dr. N. L. Hatfield, *Censor*.

NOTE.—By change of Constitution, one Censor elected for five years.

OFFICERS FOR 1861.

Dr. Joseph Carson, *President*.
Drs. J. F. Meigs and Lewis P. Gebhard, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. A. Owen Stillé, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Wm. H. Gobrecht, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. John F. Lamb, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1862.

Dr. Alfred Stillé, *President*.
Drs. Henry Hartshorne and Joshua H. Worthington, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. A. H. Fish, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. James M. Corse, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. George Hamilton, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1863.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, *President*.
Drs. James M. Corse and Robert P. Thomas, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. A. H. Fish, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Levi Curtis, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Wilson Jewell, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1864.

Dr. Lewis P. Gebhard, *President*.
Drs. Robert P. Thomas and William Ashmead, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. A. H. Fish, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. Levi Curtis, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Alfred Stille, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1865.

Mr. Nathan L. Hatfield, *President*.
Drs. Theophilus E. Beesley and Wm. Darrach, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. A. H. Fish, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. St. Clair Ash, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Winthrop Sargent, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1866.

Dr. William Mayburry, *President*.
Drs. Wm. L. Knight and Robert Burns, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. H. Y. Evans, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. St. Clair Ash, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *Treasurer*.
Dr. A. H. Fish, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1867.

Dr. Andrew Nebinger, *President*.
Drs. George Hamilton and J. Aitken Meigs, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. H. Y. Evans, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. James Cummiskey, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. Alfred M. Slocum, *Treasurer*.
Dr. H. St. Clair Ash, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1868.

Dr. George Hamilton, *President*.
Drs. J. Henry Smaltz and D. Hayes Agnew, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Lucius S. Bolles, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. Y. Evans, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. A. M. Slocum, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Charles S. Boker, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

Dr. William L. Knight, *President*.
Drs. Lewis S. Somers and Washington L. Atlee, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. L. S. Bolles, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. Y. Evans, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. W. M. Welch, *Treasurer*.
Dr. Alfred Stille, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

Dr. William H. Pancoast, *President*.
Drs. Levi Curtis and Laurence Turnbull, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. W. B. Atkinson, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Nathan Hatfield, *Assistant Secretary*.
Dr. H. Y. Evans, *Corresponding Secretary*.
Dr. W. M. Welch, *Treasurer*.
Dr. A. Nebinger, *Censor*.

OFFICERS FOR 1871.

Dr. James Aitken Meigs, *President*.
Drs. Augustine H. Fish and William B. Atkinson, *Vice-Presidents*.
Dr. Lucius S. Bolles, *Recording Secretary*.
Dr. Nathan Hatfield, *Assistant Secretary*.
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- DR. A. A. ESHNER, 224 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. W. EVANS, 404 N. 41st st., Phila.
- DR. R. FARIES, 2007 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. W. W. FARR,
5728 Green st., Gtn, Phila.

- DR. G. G. FAUGHT,
851 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. A. FELDSTEIN, 868 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. T. H. FENTON,
1319 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. FETTEROLF,
1317 Girard ave., Phila.
- DR. WM. N. FERGUSON,
116 W. York st., Phila.
- DR. P. FISCHER, 828 N. 5th st., Phila.
- DR. E. FISCHER, 729 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. F. FISHER, 1834 Arch st., Phila.
- DR. H. FISHER, 2637 E. Norris st., Phila.
- DR. H. P. FISHER,
5324 Wayne st., Gtn., Phila.
- DR. JOHN M. FISHER,
1527 Wallace st., Phila.
- DR. J. V. FISHER,
6023 Lombard st., Phila.
- DR. M. FISHER, 1834 Arch st., Phila.
- DR. R. FLEISHER, 621 N. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. T. J. FLEMING,
2427 Fairmount ave., Phila.
- DR. L. F. FLICK, 736 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. WM. S. FORBES, 901 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. M. K. FORMAD,
1008 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. W. FOX, 1822 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. L. W. FOX, 1304 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN K. FRANKISH,
237 S. 44th st., Phila.
- DR. C. P. FRANKLIN,
1633 Fairmount ave., Phila.
- DR. M. M. FRANKLIN,
1518 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. M. FRANKLIN,
1518 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. H. FRAZIER,
133 S. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. W. J. FREEMAN,
1720 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. M. S. FRENCH,
1437 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. H. H. FREUND, 1310 S. 5th st., Phila.
- DR. A. FRICKE, 235 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. FRIEBIS,
1906 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. G. FROWERT,
239 N. 12th st., Phila.
- DR. A. M. FULLERTON,
123 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. M. H. FUSSEL,
189 Green lane, Manayunk, Phila.
- DR. E. S. GANS, 711 Franklin st., Phila.
- DR. S. LEON GANS,
1618 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. C. J. GARITEE, 1117 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. S. P. GERHARD,
639 N. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. F. H. GETCHELL,
1432 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. JOS. S. GIBB, 1804 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN H. GIBBON,
324 S. 19th st., Phila.
- DR. JOS. B. GILLESPIE,
2038 S. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. ROBERT M. GIRVIN,
3912 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. WM. H. H. GITHENS,
1512 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. J. B. H. GITTINGS,
3718 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. E. B. GLEASON, 41 S. 19th st., Phila.
- DR. E. S. GLONINGER,
1843 N. 17th st., Phila.
- DR. W. C. GOODELL,
2030 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. A. H. GOODWIN,
3926 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. G. M. GOULD, 119 S. 17th st., Phila.
- DR. E. E. GRAHAM, 1713 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN GRAHAM, 326 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. D. F. GREENWALD,
2417 Master st., Phila.
- DR. C. P. GRAYSON, 251 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. H. GREENE, 27 S. 5th st., Phila.
- DR. M. J. GRIER, 1531 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. J. P. C. GRIFFITH,
123 S. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. D. GROSS, 701 N. 40th st., Phila.

- DR. CHAS. A. GROFF,
215 N. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN H. GROVE, 1504 Arch st., Phila.
- DR. H. C. HADEN, 346 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. W. F. HAEHNLEN,
1616 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. HALE, JR.,
4428 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- DR. ANNIE B. HALL,
1418 N. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. L. B. HALL, 161 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. F. C. HAMMOND,
1420 Tioga st., Phila.
- DR. SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
1822 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. L. J. HAMMOND,
712 S. 10th st., Phila.
- DR. W. C. HAMMOND,
669 N. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. A. HAND, JR., 211 S. 17th st., Phila.
- DR. H. F. HANSELL,
254 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. H. A. HARE, 222 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. C. HARLAN,
1515 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. WM. G. B. HARLAND,
5200 Germantown ave., Phila.
- DR. R. H. HARTE, 1503 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. M. B. HARTZELL,
3644 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. H. F. HARRIS,
Jefferson Hospital, Phila.
- DR. F. HATCHETTE,
1010 Clinton st., Phila.
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1936 N. 22d st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. M. HAY,
4106 Girard ave., Phila.
- DR. B. F. HAWLEY, 417 N. 33d st., Phila.
- DR. F. R. HAZEL, 841 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. JOS. HEAD, 1415 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. J. J. HEALY, 409 S. 22d st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. S. HEARN,
1632 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. W. JOS. HEARN,
1120 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN C. HEISLER,
3705 Powelton ave., Phila.
- DR. E. E. HELLYER,
2339 Susquehanna ave., Phila.
- DR. FRED. P. HENRY,
1635 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. S. C. HENSZEY,
34th and Hamilton sts., Phila.
- DR. J. F. HERBERT, 1313 Arch st., Phila.
- DR. S. G. HERTZ, 1113 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. R. J. HESS, 610 Fairmount ave., Phila.
- DR. A. HEWSON, 1508 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. S. J. HICKEY, 1636 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. N. HICKMAN, 324 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. W. A. HICKMAN,
4725 Baltimore ave., Phila.
- DR. W. S. HIGBEE, 544 Tasker st., Phila.
- DR. HORACE G. HILL,
3416 Baring st., Phila.
- DR. G. A. HILL, 1524 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. A. G. B. HINKLE,
1300 Spring Garden st., Phila.
- DR. WM. M. HINKLE,
1300 Spring Garden st., Phila.
- DR. GUY HINSDALE,
3943 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. A. B. HIRSH, 1730 Girard ave., Phila.
- DR. B. C. HIRST, 1521 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. C. C. HOBAN, 1546 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. J. R. HOBENSACK,
1712 N. 19th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. R. HOCH, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. A. HOLDER,
116 S. 21st st., Phila.
- DR. JAS. W. HOLLAND,
2006 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. WM. C. HOLLOPETER,
1428 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. E. W. HOLMES,
1930 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. J. F. HOLT, 1935 Poplar st., Phila.
- DR. H. D. HOPKINS,
1904 S. Rittenhouse sq., Phila.
- DR. OLIVER HOPKINSON,
1606 S. Broad st., Phila.

- DR. C. W. HORNER,
1636 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. O. HORWITZ, 1721 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. C. W. HOUGHTON,
1528 N. 7th st., Phila.
- DR. E. E. HOWARD, 508 S. 10th st., Phila.
- DR. D. HUGHES, 4005 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. M. HUGHES,
241 N. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. E. HUGHES,
3726 Baring st., Phila.
- DR. G. R. HULSHIZER,
225 Brown st., Phila.
- DR. A. H. HULSHIZER,
1529 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. J. A. IRWIN, 634 Snyder ave., Phila.
- DR. A. N. JACOBS, 1617 Wallace st., Phila.
- DR. WM. S. JANNEY,
1535 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. W. N. JOHNSON,
6460 Germantown ave., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. J. JONES, 1014 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. E. C. JONES, 641 N. 8th st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. JUDSON,
2010 De Lancey st., Phila.
- DR. HENRY D. JUMP,
1251 S. 47th st., Phila.
- DR. L. JURIST, 916 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. M. J. KARPELES,
38 W. Cheltenham ave., Gtn, Phila.
- DR. ROBERT N. KEELY,
1823 Vine st., Phila.
- DR. WM. W. KEEN,
1729 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. E. E. KEISER,
3710 Longshore st., Tacony, Phila.
- DR. A. P. KELLER, 136 Race st., Phila.
- DR. A. Q. J. KELLY, 1911 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. F. J. KELLY, 1341 S. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. J. V. KELLY,
4257 Main st., Manayunk, Phila.
- DR. E. W. KELSEY,
1104 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. E. F. KEMERLY,
1130 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. A. F. KEMPTON, 2118 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. R. S. KETCHAM,
1708 Green st., Phila.
- DR. R. O. KEVIN, 1315 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. ROBERT KILDUFFE,
767 S. 12th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. H. KING, 412 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. H. S. KINNE, 1408 N. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. E. R. KIRBY, 1202 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. M. F. KIRKBRIDE,
2212 Green st., Phila.
- DR. T. S. KIRKBRIDE,
1406 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. A. B. KIRKPATRICK,
1745 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. W. P. KLAPP, 1716 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. ALEX. KLEIN, 513 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. A. KLEMM, 504 N. 4th st., Phila.
- DR. W. O. KLINE, JR.,
1211 Germantown ave., Phila.
- DR. S. S. KNEASS,
Dormitories of University of
Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.
- DR. I. M. KOCH, 200 S. 12th st., Phila.
- DR. J. F. KOERPER,
503 Marshall st., Phila.
- DR. K. KOLLOCK,
1926 Spring Garden st., Phila.
- DR. W. KRUSEN, 158 N. 20th st., Phila.
- DR. D. B. KYLE, 1517 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. H. H. KYNETT,
1728 Spring Garden st., Phila.
- DR. HORACE LADD, 1225 Arch st., Phila.
- DR. E. LAMPARTER,
1440 S. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. THOS. LANCASTER,
1303 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. D. W. LANE, 2237 N. 29th st., Phila.
- DR. H. LANGREHR,
2226 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. E. LAPLACE, 1828 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. S. W. LATTI, 3626 Baring st., Phila.
- DR. L. J. LAUTENBACH,
1723 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. W. W. LEACH, 2118 Spruce st., Phila.

- DR. H. LEAMAN, 832 N. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. R. LEAMAN, 1003 Vine st., Phila.
 DR. L. J. LEAMY,
 S. E. cor. 33d and Sp. Garden sts., Phila.
 DR. R. G. LE CONTE,
 346 S. 16th st., Phila.
 DR. B. R. LEE,
 2237 Spring Garden st., Phila.
 DR. BENJ. LEE, 1532 Pine st., Phila.
 DR. H. LEFFMAN, 715 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. C. L. LEONARD,
 1930 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. I. LEOPOLD, 1518 Franklin st., Phila.
 DR. B. LEWIS, 1831 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. M. J. LEWIS, 1316 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. W. F. LITCH, 1507 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. J. H. LLOYD, 3910 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. S. H. LOCKERV, 1520 Vine st., Phila.
 DR. P. LODER, 517 S. 8th st., Phila.
 DR. L. LOEB, 1337 N. 7th st., Phila.
 DR. G. LOELING, 1648 Franklin st., Phila.
 DR. D. E. LONGAKER,
 652 N. 8th st., Phila.
 DR. C. B. LONGENECKER,
 3501 Hamilton st., Phila.
 DR. J. LONGENECKER,
 1409 Spring Garden st., Phila.
 DR. M. LONGSTRETH,
 1416 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. J. H. LOPEZ, 126 N. 17th st., Phila.
 DR. WM. C. LOTT,
 4001 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. L. F. LOVE,
 1762 Frankford ave., Phila.
 DR. I. MACBRIDE,
 1761 Frankford ave., Phila.
 DR. C. McCLELLAND,
 316 S. 11th st., Phila.
 DR. N. S. McDOWELL,
 1810 N. 16th st., Phila.
 DR. F. H. MAIER,
 2442 N. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. G. H. MAKUEN,
 1419 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. J. M. O'MALLEY,
 2217 S. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. JAS. P. MANN,
 1234 Spring Garden st., Phila.
 DR. GEO. M. MARSHALL,
 1819 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. CLARA MARSHALL,
 1712 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. ED. MARTIN, 415 S. 15th st., Phila.
 DR. H. B. MARTIN, 1724 Green st., Phila.
 DR. JOS. MARTIN,
 2009 Columbia ave., Phila.
 DR. G. B. MASSEY,
 1636 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. H. C. MASLAND,
 1614 W. Susquehanna ave., Phila.
 DR. F. MATTHEWS, 1720 N. 22d st., Phila.
 DR. T. J. MAVS, 1829 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. W. M. McALARNEY,
 1434 Poplar st., Phila.
 DR. ANNA M. McALLISTER,
 4306 Market St., Phila.
 DR. GEO. McCLELLAN,
 1352 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. S. M. MCCOLLIN,
 1823 Arch st., Phila.
 DR. ROBERT M. MCCREIGHT,
 1340 E. Montgomery ave., Phila.
 DR. R. H. McCAMY,
 1932 E. Cumberland st., Phila.
 DR. A. W. MACOV, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. S. B. McDOWELL,
 925 N. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. JOS. McFARLAND,
 421 W. Price st., Gtn.
 DR. JAMES H. MCKEE,
 1519 Poplar st., Phila.
 DR. GEO. I. McKELWAY,
 1612 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. HUGH D. McLEAN,
 1331 Pine st., Phila.
 DR. J. D. McLEAN, 1331 Pine st., Phila.
 DR. A. R. ROBINSON MESSNER,
 3704 N. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. GEO. F. MEESER,
 1425 S. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. G. METZLER, 749 Franklin st., Phila.
 DR. A. V. MEIGS, 1322 Walnut st., Phila.

- DR. D. J. M. MILLER,
345 S. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. G. B. MILLER,
634 Diamond st., Phila.
- DR. MORRIS P. MILLER,
334 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. J. S. MILLER, 1917 Girard ave., Phila.
- DR. F. H. MILLIKEN,
3614 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. G. G. MILLIKEN,
1214 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. HARRY B. MILLS,
2632 N. 17th st., Phila.
- DR. CHAS. K. MILLS,
1909 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. S. W. MITCHELL,
1524 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN K. MITCHELL,
256 S. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. ROBERT S. J. MITCHESON,
1522 N. 15th st., Phila.
- DR. D. A. MODEL,
242 Fairmount ave., Phila.
- DR. E. E. MONTGOMERY,
1715 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN D. MOORE,
1505 N. 19th st., Phila.
- DR. C. C. MOORE,
2349 E. Cumberland st., Phila.
- DR. H. D. MOORE, 1528 Tasker st., Phila.
- DR. W. W. MOORHEAD,
1523 Pine st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. R. MOREHOUSE,
2033 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. C. MORRIS, 240 S. 21st st., Phila.
- DR. E. J. MORRIS, 128 S. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. H. MORRIS, 319 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. J. C. MORRIS, 514 Spruce st., Phila.
- DR. W. H. MORRISON,
Holmesburg, Phila.
- DR. THOS. S. K. MORTON,
1506 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. G. D. MORTON,
2048 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. WM. MOSS, Main and Chestnut sts.,
Chestnut Hill, Phila.
- DR. A. L. MOULTON,
Penn. Hospital for Insane, Phila.
- DR. J. J. MOVLAN,
228 Price st., Gtn., Phila.
- DR. P. F. MOVLAN,
1005 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. GEO. A. MUEHLECK,
1320 S. 5th st., Phila.
- DR. A. F. MULLER,
4753 Green st., Gtn., Phila.
- DR. T. D. MYERS,
1703 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. A. K. MUNICH,
145 Susquehanna ave., Phila.
- DR. E. E. MUSSON, 258 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. J. H. MUSSER,
1927 Chestnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOS. D. NASH,
1316 N. 11th st., Phila.
- DR. C. F. NASSAU,
1515 Wallace st., Phila.
- DR. THOS. O. NOCK,
2507 Brown st., Phila.
- DR. WM. H. NOBLE,
2101 N. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. S. T. NEUBER,
1855 Frankford ave., Phila.
- DR. H. A. NEWBOLD,
3907 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. W. S. NEWCOMET,
3229 Powelton ave., Phila.
- DR. H. B. NIGHTINGALE,
247 N. 6th st., Phila.
- DR. C. P. NOBLE,
1637 N. Broad st., Phila.
- DR. JOS. S. NEFF, 2300 Locust st., Phila.
- DR. THOS. R. NEILSON,
122 S. 17th st., Phila.
- DR. E. J. NOLAN, 825 N. 20th st., Phila.
- DR. W. A. NUMBERS,
838 N. 24th st., Phila.
- DR. G. D. O'FARRELL,
2317 E. Cumberland st., Phila.
- DR. M. O'HARA, 31 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. M. O'HARA, JR.,
125 N. 17th st., Phila.

- DR. C. A. OLIVER, 1507 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. LAMBERT OTT,
 1531 N. 17th st., Phila.
 DR. J. J. OWEN, 411 Pine st., Phila.
 DR. F. R. PACKARD,
 324 S. 19th st., Phila.
 DR. F. A. PACKARD,
 110 S. 18th st., Phila.
 DR. J. H. PACKARD,
 Hotel Stenton, Phila.
 DR. HENRY C. PAIST,
 536 N. 7th st., Phila.
 DR. WM. J. PANCOAST,
 1611 N. 13th st., Phila.
 DR. H. A. PARDEE,
 3410 Baring st., Phila.
 DR. WM. H. PARISH,
 1435 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. WM. E. PARKE,
 1739 N. 17th st., Phila.
 DR. F. W. PATTERSON,
 214 S. 15th st., Phila.
 DR. F. S. PEARCE, 1407 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. JNO. S. PEARSON,
 1507 Christian st., Phila.
 DR. E. L. PECK, 819 N. 40th st., Phila.
 DR. BENJ. PENNEBAKER,
 4862 Tacony st., Phila.
 DR. W. J. PENNOCK,
 1407 N. 17th st., Phila.
 DR. C. B. PENROSE,
 1331 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. F. M. PERKINS, 1428 Pine st., Phila.
 DR. E. K. PERRINE,
 1809 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. L. C. PETER, 2136 Oxford st., Phila.
 DR. J. L. PHILLIPS, 2215 Tioga st., Phila.
 DR. R. J. PHILLIPS, 123 S. 39th st., Phila.
 DR. G. A. PIERSON,
 S. E. cor. 48th and Chester ave., Phila.
 DR. H. PILKINGTON,
 4238 Paul st., Fkd., Phila.
 DR. R. L. PITFIELD,
 5450 Main st., Gtn., Phila.
 DR. WM. G. PORTER,
 1118 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. WM. C. POSEY,
 1831 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. JOS. B. POTSDAMER,
 1333 Franklin st., Phila.
 DR. CHAS. POTTBERG,
 2338 N. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. CHAS. S. POTTS,
 1629 Locust st., Phila.
 DR. B. H. POTTS, 1032 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. JOS. PRICE, 241 N. 18th st., Phila.
 DR. M. PRICE,
 1335 Spg. Garden st., Phila.
 DR. C. M. PURNELL,
 132 S. 18th st., Phila.
 DR. W. L. PYLFE,
 1806 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. A. R. RAINER,
 Diamond and Woodstock sts., Phila.
 DR. M. RADCLIFFE,
 711 N. 16th st., Phila.
 DR. ALEX. RAMSAY,
 2817 N. Front st., Phila.
 DR. B. A. RANDALL,
 1604 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. A. W. RANSLEY,
 1222 S. 10th st., Phila.
 DR. CHAS. H. RECKEFUSS, JR.,
 506 N. 6th st., Phila.
 DR. W. REBER, 1208 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. H. REDMOND,
 1224 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. BOARDMAN REED,
 1928 Chestnut st., Phila.
 DR. J. H. REEVES,
 1507 Walnut st., Phila.
 DR. H. K. REGAR,
 1509 N. 13th st., Phila.
 DR. E. G. REHFUSS,
 1528 S. Broad st., Phila.
 DR. VICTOR G. R. J. REHN,
 2008 Master st., Phila.
 DR. A. M. REYNOLDS,
 1534 Dauphin st., Phila.
 DR. J. P. REYNOLDS,
 705 Spruce st., Phila.
 DR. J. H. W. RHEIN,
 1320 Spruce st., Phila.

- DR. E. G. RHOADS,
131 W. Cheltenham ave., Gtn., Phila.
- DR. J. N. RHOADES,
1610 S. 7th st., Phila.
- DR. T. L. RHOADS,
1703 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. I. E. RICHARDSON,
256 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. D. RIESMAN, 326 S. 16th st., Phila.
- DR. G. O. RING, 1442 N. 13th st., Phila.
- DR. SAML. D. RISLEY,
1722 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. JOHN B. ROBERTS,
1627 Walnut st., Phila.
- DR. W. ROBERTS, 26 S. 18th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. E. ROBERTSON,
912 N. 4th st., Phila.
- DR. WM. D. ROBINSON,
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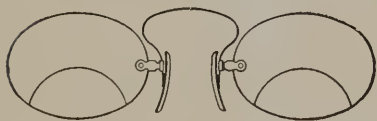
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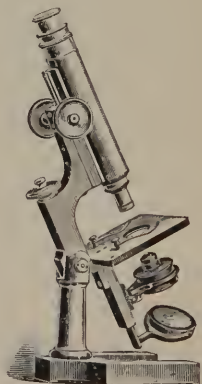
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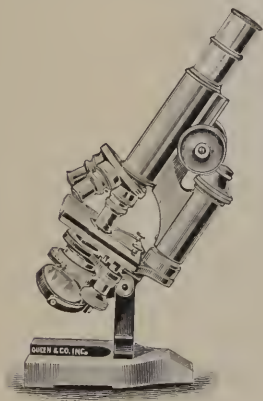
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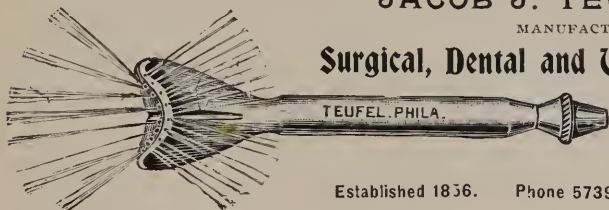


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4 oz. bot. 85c. 8 oz. bot. 1.45 Net.

Fl. Cocaine or Eucaine [33 1/3%] . . . m. 30
Menthol . . . gr. 20
Oil Scotch Pine P. S. of P. N. . . m. 40
Best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil . . . oz. 4

A most excellent remedy for all cases of acute bronchial and pulmonary congestion, inflammation and coughing, as in consumption, etc. Use often.

R No. 19 (Alboline Sol.)

4 oz. bot. 40c. 8 oz. bot. 70c. Net.

Mentho-Vaporine . . . dr. 1
Gum Camphor [fresh] . . . dr. 1
Alboline . . . oz. 4

For spraying head, throat and lungs in general colds, headaches and slight catarrhal affections.

R No. 21.

4 oz. bot. 65c. 8 oz. bot. 1.15 Net.

Menthol-Gum-Camphor . . . dr. 1
Hydrozone . . . m.
Neboline Q. S. . . oz. 4

For sore throat, hoarseness, cough, la grippe laryngitis, pharyngitis and slight post nasal catarrh.

Recommended for public speakers, singers, actors, etc.

R No. 21a.

4 oz. bot. 65c. 8 oz. bot. 1.15 Net.

Mentho-Iodine-Gum-Camp. . . oz.
Hydrozone . . . m.
Neboline Q. S. . . oz. 4

For catarrh in the head, and may be used regularly by public speakers, singers, actors, etc.

ALL SPRAY INSTRUMENTS SHOULD HAVE THE FLUID RENEWED NOT LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.

Order each solution in 8 oz. quantities and secure discount rate.

We use only the very best materials and guarantee a first-class product. Special formulas filled at reasonable prices. We use Absolute Alcohol for extracting purposes. Send for literature describing our Nebulizers, Vaporizers, Air Compressors and Electric Motor outfits, etc.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Prof. Sir Granger Stewart, of Edinburg University, and Physician to Her Majesty, the Queen, recommends the Globe Nebulizer, to the exclusion of atomizers. Under his department in the Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine, published by Wm. Wood & Co., New York, he also refers in the highest manner to our solution No. 1, etc.

D. W. Aitken, Author of Practice of Medicine, of Edinboro, Scotland:—"It gives me great pleasure to record the great success I have had with the use of your Nebulizer. Several patients owe their lives to it. It has been put to a severe trial—one case gangrenous lung, another, severe bronchial asthma. It causes whooping cough to be wonderfully modified and coma shortened by No. 5 Solution. In middle ear catarrh it is most serviceable. I have already more than a dozen in work."

J. E. Dodson, formerly with Kendall's Company, of London now with Frohman's Empire Theatre Company, writes: "Your Nebulizer is of incalculable advantage to an actor, singer or public speaker. I make frequent use of mine, and ascribe to its use with the Balsam Solutions the fact that my voice and throat are kept in good condition."

Dr. Chas. Turnbull (Specialist, Philadelphia, says under date of May 15th, '98: "I find all I want in your Solutions."

We refer you to the following customers who use our Prepared Solutions and Nebulizers:—All Philadelphia Hospitals (with possibly one or two exceptions), U. S. Marine Hospital, Georgetown, Ophthalmic, Polyclinic, Bellevue, and other hospitals and medical institutions in New York, as well as many leading public institutions in Europe, and in almost every large city in America, including Battle Creek Sanitarium.

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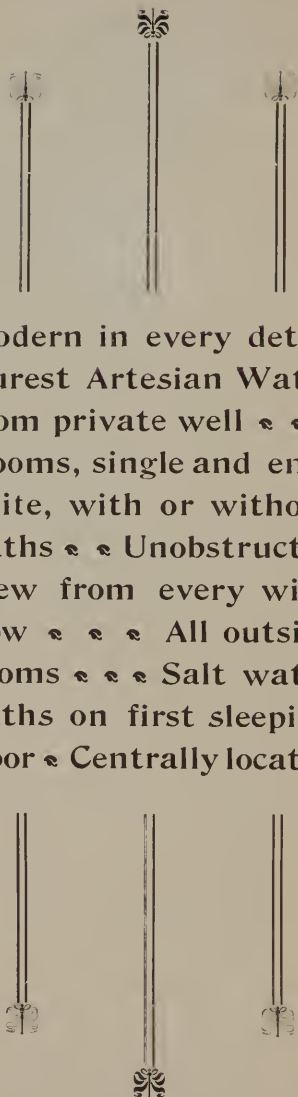


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baths on first sleeping
floor ❧ Centrally located



ORPHOL.

(Betanaphtol=Bismuth=Von Heyden).

ORPHOL is a neutral, non-caustic and non-poisonous chemical compound, containing 80 per cent. of bismuth oxide and 20 per cent. of betanaphtol. It occurs as a fawn-colored powder of faintly aromatic taste and odor, and is insoluble in water. Experiments made in **Professor Nencki's** laboratory at the Imperial Institute for Experimental Medicine, at St. Petersburg, show that it is partly decomposed in the stomach, and that the process is completed in the small intestine.

ORPHOL is soothing to the irritated and inflamed intestinal mucous membrane, and owing to its slow decomposition acts as a continuous and harmless disinfectant. It is free from the dangers of such caustic or poisonous antiseptics as carbolic acid, naphtol, resorcin, bi-chloride of mercury, etc., and obviates the necessity of employing complicated and uncertain diarrhœa and cholera mixtures.

ORPHOL is indicated in all catarrhal and fermentative gastro-intestinal processes, in ptomaine poisoning, gastritis, summer diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc. By its use a **practical intestinal antiseptics can be effected and maintained**. It does not disagree with the most delicate stomach, and can be administered to children without difficulty.

ORPHOL has been extensively and most successfully employed during the past five years. Reprints and abstracts of papers by **Drs. R. W. Wilcox** and **Louis Fischer**, of New York; **D. D. Stewart** and **Hugo Engel**, of Philadelphia; **Edmund Chaumier**, of Tours, and others, will be mailed upon request.

... DOSAGE ...

For Adults.—15 to 75 grains, or 3 to 15 tablets, daily, in divided doses.

For Children.—2 to 5 grains or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablet, every three or four hours on an empty stomach.

ORPHOL in powder form is supplied in 1 oz. vials only.

ORPHOL in 5 grain tablets is supplied only in flat, oval vials, containing 50 tablets.

CAUTION TO PHYSICIANS

Complaints have come to us from physicians that certain "Tablets of Bismuth Betanaphtol" have a caustic and burning taste. We have procured some of them in the open market, and an analysis have proved that they contain the ordinary soluble and irritant naphtol and not the neutral, tasteless and insoluble chemical compound of Von Heyden.

In view of the manifest advantages of the true drug over such a crude imitation, and to preclude all possibility of error, we would request the profession to prescribe Von Heyden's Betanaphtol-Bismuth under the more distinctive name of "**ORPHOL**."

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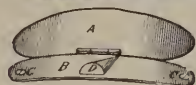
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In its **PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION** it is a true **THERMOTAXIC** and acts by restoring the normal heat-regulating powers of the nervous system. It prevents the formation of heat by stopping increased tissue combustion through its sedative and controlling influence over the nervous centre. Its **antiseptic** properties are very manifest in all fevers caused by micro-organisms or leucomaines. In **septic** and **albumose** fevers and headaches, its success is remarkable. **A SPECIFIC IN ENTERIC FEVER.** Dose, five to fifteen grains.

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($Bi_2C_7H_7I_2O_3$)

is a preparation of Bismuth, containing iodine in an unirritating form, and not readily decomposed. It is an **alterative** and **stimulating antiseptic**, possessing **desiccating, deodorizing** and **sedative** properties.

Very valuable in all **catarrhal** and **ulcerative** conditions, especially of the stomach and intestines. Its **desiccating** property makes it a powerful hemostatic in gastric and intestinal hemorrhage; in **Gastro-enteritis, Dysentery** or **Cholera Infantum** it will not disappoint. **Dose,** one to ten grains as occasion requires. As an **external application** it has a wide field of usefulness, especially in **Chancroid, Rhinitis, Suppurative Otitis Media, Indolent, Leg** or **Syphilitic Ulcers, etc., etc.**

SYR. GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

Comprising the Glycero-Phosphates of Iron, Manganese, Quinine, Strychnine Calcium, Sodium and Potassium.

Made from Glycerino-Phosphoric Acid. The "phosphorus of the system" and the base of nerve tissue. **Lecithen** is a **Glycero-Phosphate** of Neurin, the albuminous base of nerve tissue, therefore our preparation is the **active constituent of life**, or physiological phosphorus. The **physiological action** is one of acceleration of metabolism and the nitrogenous exchanges, favoring the assimilation of albuminoid substances and the increase of the excretion of nitrogen. It helps the assimilation of the phosphates of the food and affords a protective influence to the combined phosphorus in the system. **A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT OVER THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

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(**LIQ. FERRO ET MANGANO PEPTANOS**) is an organic union of Peptonized Albumen, Iron and Manganese. This triumph of modern chemistry is the most superior food for enriching the blood. It being a thorough organic combination of Iron, it is quickly assimilated by the hemoglobin, and thus enhances the oxygen carrying capacity of the red blood cells. Containing no free iron, it is devoid of injurious effects on the teeth. Being a **true** peptonate it is absorbed directly by the system without having to be chemically changed or digested.

Use it in Chlorosis, Amenorrhea, in the Anemia of Typhoid, Bright's, Phthisis or other wasting diseases.

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OLEUM MORRHUAE COMPOUND (Wampole)

Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is a palatable solu-

What it is.

tion of the alkaloids, and other medicinal principles of cod liver oil in a menstruum of malt extract; to this is added the compound syrup of hypophosphites (containing iron, manganese, lime, soda, potash, quinine and strychnine) and fluid extract of wild cherry bark.

These medicinal principles are so combined with choice aromatics as to make a pleasant, agreeable mixture, entirely free from the nauseating properties of fish-oil. It is readily taken and assimilated by patients who cannot retain the plain oil or its emulsions. Instead of disturbing the appetite and creating a disgust for food, it aids digestion and makes the patient hungry. The increase in appetite is noticeable from the first dose. After ten days' administration the scales will show a marked increase in body weight.

What it Does.

The adult dose is a tablespoonful half an hour before meals, and at bed hour. It is indicated in all diseases attended with emaciation. Its effect upon scrofulous skin diseases is really marvelous. As a tonic in connection with "mixed treatment" it has no equal. It is largely used during convalescence from fevers. For anemia, chlorosis, hysteria and nervous diseases due to fatigue and exhaustion is of great value. For tonsilitis, bronchitis, phthisis, and the various symptoms of pulmonary diseases (insomnia, night-sweats, hectic, etc.) it is almost a specific.

The Dose and Therapy.

Oleum Morrhuae Comp. (Wampole) is a strictly ethical preparation, a medicine of real merit and worthy in every respect of your confidence. It is usually sold in sixteen-ounce bottles. We will, on application, cheerfully send samples in a sufficient quantity for a thorough trial.

An Ethical Article.

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